Volume 169 No. 24

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

June 11 1956

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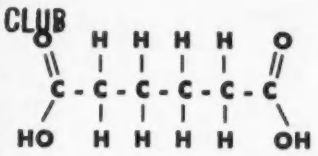

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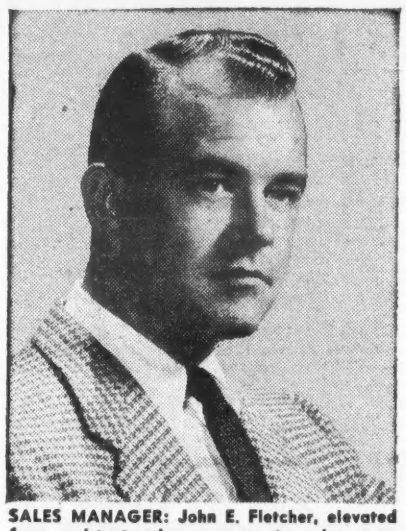

SALES MANAGER: John E. Fletcher, elevated from assistant sales manager to sales manager by United States Potash Company, New York.

Publicker Fights Butadiene Plant Sale

Publicker Industries, Inc., Philadelphia, last week called upon the house armed services committee and the senate banking and currency committee to block the sale of the government's alcohol-butadiene plant at Louisville, Ky., to Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York.

Union Carbide was high bidder for purchase of the facility with an offer of $3,125,000 (OPD, 5/21/56). After the sale was announced, Publicker, whose initial bid was short of this figure by some $725,000, said it would match the Union Carbide offer.

Justice Dep't Overridden

However, the Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission signed a contract with the New York firm, filed it with congress and urged that the deal be permitted to stand—over the objections of the Department of Justice (OPD, 6/4/56).

Sale of the Louisville plant is subject to Publicker's two-year lease from the government, which expires in April, 1958. It will automatically go into effect unless Congress vetoes it.

In appealing to the two congressional committees to reject the rubber commission's recommendation, J. Maurice Gray, Publicker's general counsel, pointed out that his firm early last month submitted a legal memorandum to the commission explaining in detail that Union Carbide was ineligible to buy the Louisville plant under the law.

At that time, Mr. Gray said, Publicker asked the commission to establish a mini-

—Continued on page 56

BDSA Ready to Go Ahead With Plastics World Survey

Plans of the Business and Defense Services Administration to launch a world survey of the plastics industry have received the green light.

The project, first reported two months ago (OPD, 4/9/56), calls for a survey to be conducted by BDSA's chemical and rubber division.

American embassies in each of the leading capitals of the free world will be canvassed for current data on the present condition and future outlook of the plastics industry.

Questionnaires have already been approved and are now ready for mailing to the embassies.

They call for data on production, consumption, imports and exports, distribution and marketing, manufacturing technics employed and the source of raw materials used.

Tariff Reductions, Ranging Close to 15 Percent Maximum, Are Made by US at Geneva

Tariff reductions, mostly in the range of the 15 percent maximum allowed by law, were granted by the United States negotiators at the Geneva trade agreement conferences earlier this year to the foreign suppliers of chemicals and related products which in 1954 had an import value of $40.8 million. Results of these negotiations, which were announced in detail by the State department last week, showed that hardly a chemical which was on the September, 1955, list of products proposed for consideration at the Geneva conferences, escaped a reduction in import duties.

Changes Spread Over Three Years

The changes in the rates are being spread over a three-year period in accordance with the provisions of last year's trade agreements extension law with the first 5 percent of the reduction becoming effective June 30, and the remaining portion of the reduction going into effect June 30, 1957, and June 30, 1958.

In only one instance was the authority of the 1955 extension law, to reduce rates that exceeded 50 percent by 50 percent, used on a chemical schedule item. This was in the case of diethylbarbituric acid. The existing duty of $2.50 a pound was reduced by successive stages to a rate of $1.50 a pound, to be effective June 30, 1958.

The duty reductions negotiated at Geneva were made in agreements with twenty-one of the thirty-five governments that are parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. All told, the United States granted concessions on imports which had a value of $653 million in 1954 and obtained in return concessions on American exports which were valued at $400 million in 1954.

Sixteen countries gave concessions to the United States on one or more of a wide variety of chemical products includ-

—Continued on page 40

DEPARTMENT MANAGER: Kenneth C. Frazier, named manager of the general products sales department in the industrial chemicals division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York.

Cowles Reports Its Entry Into Fatty Acid Business

Cowles Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has entered the fatty acid field with the installation of fatty acid splitting equipment at its Skaneateles Falls, N. Y., plant.

A portion of the fatty acids are for captive purposes but an excess supply is being offered to the trade. Currently, the company is producing fatty acid of a grade comparable to the double distilled products being offered commercially. The equipment, however, is designed to produce other types of fatty acids to customer specifications.

Polyvinyl Chloride Facility Projected by Cary Chemical

Cary Chemicals, Inc., Milltown, N. J., plans to construct a plant for the manufacture of polyvinyl chloride resin and allied polymers and copolymers, at a cost of $1,150,000.

Cary has filed with Securities and Exchange Commission for a stock and bond issue to cover financing of the project.

Korea Fertilizer Topic of ICA Study

A government-sponsored team of fertilizer experts is being sent to Korea by the International Cooperation Administration to make a study of the agency's largest and most costly item of assistance to Korea—chemical fertilizers.

The group is being recruited with the aid of the Department of Agriculture and the National Plant Food Institute and will make an on-the-spot analysis of Korea's fertilizer requirements, and the system of procurement and distribution, from the agricultural standpoint.

Fertilizer imports to Korea constitute the largest single item provided to any country by ICA. This fiscal year ICA is financing $57 million worth of chemical

—Continued on page 56

Dow Sees Big Future For New Plastic Product

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has developed a thermoplastic material, based on styrene and acrylonitrile, which it expects to develop into a complete new family of plastics.

The material, called "Styrex," will become commercially available this fall.

The product is a rigid material which can be readily molded or extruded into various shapes and forms, according to D. L. Gibb, sales manager of Dow's plastics department. An extensive research

—Continued on page 39

Zone Pricing Set for Review In High Court

Validity of the zone pricing system employed in the lead pigments industry has been accepted for review by the Supreme Court of the United States during the fall term of the court opening next October.

The test case arose out of a 1944 complaint of the Federal Trade Commission against National Lead Company, New York; Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Eagle-Picher Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Anaconda Copper Mining Company, New York, charging them with conspiring to restrain and suppress price competition in the sale of lead pigments.

History of Case

After extended hearings the commission found that a conspiracy did exist and issued a cease and desist order to each company individually to end its zone pricing system. The case went to court on appeal and the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit sustained the conspiracy findings but threw out the commission's orders against the zone pricing.

The government appealed to the supreme court on the grounds that the circuit court erred in rejecting the prohibition against zone pricing because the Federal Trade Commission had not charged in its complaint that the particular pricing systems were illegal and had not found in its order that they were illegal.

The companies filed a cross-appeal on the conspiracy findings. The supreme court accepted the government's appeal, but denied the companies' appeal.

In asking the high court to rule on the FTC ban on zone pricing, the government argued that the commission had acted within the limts of its broad authority to remedy the situation created by the conspiracy. In the opinion of the commission, the government said, the prohibition would "eliminate the effects of" the conspiracy and "guarantee against" its continuance.

It also contended that the circuit court mistakenly relied on a supreme court decision in the Salt Producers Association vs. FTC case to support its ruling that the FTC could not prohibit zone pricing. In this case the court held that an order directed against zone delivered prices could not be supported upon the basis that this

—Continued on page 66

Chemical Output Goes On Despite Niagara Rockslide

The rockslide which destroyed a large portion of the Schoellkopf power station, largest hydroelectric plant in the Niagara Mohawk Power System, failed to halt production of chemicals by several major producers in the Niagara Frontier area.

The station, which is downstream from the American falls on the Niagara River, was said to have been two-thirds destroyed by a series of rockslides which caused damage well into the millions of dollars.

A spot check by OPD late in the week revealed that the portion of the station which was destroyed supplied twenty-five cycle current to the city of Niagara Falls, and that sixty-cycle output, used by chemical plants in the area, was relatively unaffected.

Chemical producers having large plants in the Niagara Frontier area include Hooker Electrochemical Company, International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, E. I. duPont de Nemours, Niagara Alkali Company, a division of Hooker, and Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation.

Congress Studying Life Extension of Renegotiation Act

A two-year extension of the renegotiation act, with a number of administrative changes that will benefit government contractors in the chemical and other industries subject to the law's restrictions on profits, is under consideration by congress.

The recommendations were contained in a special report prepared by the joint congressional committee on internal revenue taxation, and have the approval of the Renegotiation Board and the Department of Defense.

The purpose of the renegotiation act is to recapture excessive profits from contracts made with the government, and related subcontracts, in the course of the national defense program. In petitions to the joint committee late last year, the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, along with other industry associations, asked that the law be permitted to expire next December 31, or at least be limited to items with rapidly changing characteristics which cannot be accurately priced in advance.

Industry's argument was that contract renegotiation has no place in government in peacetime. The committee agreed that renegotiation should not become a permanent part of the law, but said that in a period of semi-mobilization, with defense procurement running as high as $17 billion a year, and with the emphasis on rapid technological improvement in weapons, which makes pricing difficult, a temporary extension of renegotiation is necessary.

The standard commercial article exemption provision of present law was sharply criticized both by the board and by industry. An article is exempt only where the board finds that competition for the particular article is such as may

—Continued on page 56

Pfizer Planning to Add Another Foreign Plant

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., plans to add another unit to its group of foreign facilities—this one in Italy.

A factory site has been acquired at Latina, forty miles southwest of Rome. Construction is expected to start next month and the plant is scheduled to be in operation next spring. It will produce antibiotics, other pharmaceutical products and animal feed supplements.

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Chemical Plants Constructed On 53 Percent Write-off Basis

The chemical industry has taken advantage of rapid tax amortization privileges to the tune of 53.4 percent of its expansion program since the beginning of mobilization for defense in 1950. This amounted to about $1,597 million of the $2,989 million spent on new facilities. These figures were cited along with those of other industries that have benefited from the accelerated tax amortization program of the government by the staff of the joint congressional committee on the economic report in suggesting the need for a congressional reappraisal of the justification of the "t.a." program under present circumstances.

DIVISION SALES MANAGER: Frank L. Mittle, appointed sales manager of its new chemical specialties division by Reilly Tar & Chemical Corporation, Indianapolis.

Future Effect Cited

Continuation of the special amortization program," the report said, "may have significantly adverse effects on balanced growth of the economy and efficient use of resources. The benefits of special amortization invest the recipient with relatively greater command over available resources than companies not so favored. Because of the discretionary control over the distribution of the benefits, the usual market tests for assuring maximum effectiveness in use of resources may be, in part, avoided."

Some of the other points made in the report were:—

- During the first quarter of 1956, certificates for $2 billion of proposed investments were issued, the highest quarterly rate since the second quarter of 1952. Of this amount, $1.4 billion, or 70 percent, was certified for the five-year write-off privilege, which is the highest quarterly certification percentage since November-December of 1950.
- Continuation of the special amortization program at first quarter 1956 levels may involve a substantial revenue loss to the federal government. As of mid-1955, the Treasury Department estimated the cost of the amortization in fiscal 1956 at $880 million. This was the expected peak in losses. After 1956 the losses would diminish as the write-off periods expired.

Crane, Republic Join in Titanium Deal

Crane Company, Chicago, has reportedly sold a half interest in its titanium sponge producing subsidiary to Republic Steel Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio. The subsidiary, Cramet, Inc., operates a plant at Chattanooga, Tenn. It was built under a contract with the government and will eventually produce 6,000 tons of titanium sponge a year.

The terms of the transaction were not disclosed, but Republic's investment was understood to be approximately half of Crane's out-of-pocket cost.

The two companies said the sponge would be available for sale to the parent companies and to outside buyers.

Polyethylene Expansion Set

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has announced an expansion program which will double duPont's capacity for manufacturing "Alathon" polyethylene.

Plans include modernization of existing facilities and construction of a new manufacturing unit at duPont's Sabine River works at Orange, Tex.

A substantial part of the new production will be two resins of higher density.

Pigment Dispersion Prices Cut 25 Percent by Acheson

Acheson Dispersed Pigments Company, a unit of Acheson Industries, Inc., Philadelphia, has reduced prices on its line of pigments dispersions an average of 25 percent.

White paste other than antimony oxide will bear a base processing charge of 11 cents a pound plus raw material costs. Color pastes other than phthalocyanines and carbon blacks will be charged at the base processing rate of 15 cents per pound plus raw material costs.

Antimony oxide, carbon black and phthalocyanine paste prices will be quoted individually on current orders. Dry granulations will be processed to customer requirements at a base processing charge of 26 cents a pound plus raw material costs.

For all dispersions, raw materials will be charged at current market prices at the time of order plus 5 percent for shrinkage. Prices are f.o.b. Philadelphia.

The Week's Price Changes

Bisphenol-A, Bromine, Coaltar Creosote, Tung Oil Higher. Isonicotinic Acid, Mercury, SRG Styrene, Toluol Lower.

Prices Advanced

Bisphenol-A, ½c. per lb. (p. 44).
Bromine, 1c. per lb. (p. 36).
Creosote, coaltar, refd., 3c. per gal. (p. 44).
Oil, cottonseed, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
refd., ⅝c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ⅝c. per lb.
refd., ½c. per lb.
Tung, ¼c. per lb.
Wax, candelilla, crude, 10c. per lb.
refd., 10c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Acid, isonicotinic, 75c. per lb. (p. 44)
Linseed, 2 10c. per lb. (p. 64).
Blood, dried, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton (p. 41).
Cocoa butter, 1½c. per lb. (p. 64).
Copra, $7.50 per ton (p. 64).
Cyclohexanone, 1c. per lb. (p. 42).
Egg albumin, flake, 4c. per lb. (p. 47).
yelk, 4c. per lb.
Mercury, $3 per flask (p. 36).
Oil, coconut, crude, ¾c. per lb. (p. 64).
Linseed, 2/10c. per lb. (p. 64).
Menhaden, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 64).
Nutmeg, East Indian, 50c. per lb. (p. 57).
Palm, 1/10c. per lb. (p. 64).
Safflower, ⅝c. per lb. (p. 64).
Sandalwood, 35c. per lb. (p. 57).
Styrene, SRG, ½c. per lb. (p. 44).
Toluol, Bethlehem, 2c. per gal. (p. 44).
Lackawanna, 3c. per gal.
Philadelphia, 2c. per gal.
Sparrows Point, 2c. per gal.
Vinyl toluene, ½c. per lb. (p. 44).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

June 8, 1956	June 1, 1956	June 10, 1955
108.70	108.72	106.76

Polyolefin Process Is Developed

A process for manufacture of polypropylene, polystyrene, and polybutadiene is being offered in this country by Montecatini Company, of Italy. The process, which, like the German Ziegler process, manufactures polyolefins at low pressure, was announced by Dr Julio Natta of Milan Polytechnical Institute and Dr. Piero Giustiniani, managing director of Montecatini, who are in this country to attend the Gordon Research Conferences of international scientists in New Hampshire.

Work done by Dr. Natta at Milan, financed in part by Montecatini, and directed toward polymerization of olefins, resulted in synthesis of polypropylene.

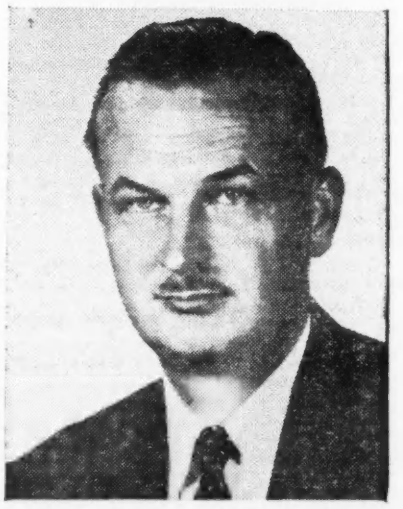
The new polyolefin is said by Dr. Natta and Dr. Giustiniani to possess greater heat resistance and tensile strength than polyethylene, and is more resistant to organic solvents.

Polypropylene can also be boiled without harm, and can be used to make a fiber which is as strong as nylon, according to the two men. It also is said to possess a less waxy appearance and feel than polyethylene.

The men reported that polypropylene was manufactured by a low-pressure process involving complex catalysts and propylene gas, the cost of which is appreciably lower than that of ethylene.

The process can also be used to produce a polystyrene which will stand tem-

—*Continued on page 70*



CHEMICAL DIVISION HEAD: Dr. Peter P. Bouroff, formerly plant manager of American Alcolac Corporation, who has joined E. F. Drew & Co., New York, as manager of its chemical division.

Phosphoric Acid Increased 25 Cents by Victor Chemical

Victor Chemical Works, Chicago, last week announced an increase of 25 cents per hundred pounds on 75 percent and 80 percent grades of phosphoric acid.

The action, effective immediately for open accounts and July 1 for contract customers, rescinds a 25-cent reduction made by the company in April.

The new price on 75 percent acid will be $5.35 per hundred pounds in tankcar and tank truck quantities. The new quotation on 80 percent phosphoric acid will be $5.75 per hundred pounds.

Phenol Boost Scheduled

B. A.-Shawinigan, Ltd., Montreal, Canada, is expanding its plant in Montreal East to increase the production of phenol by 50 percent. Work on the expansion is already under way, and is expected to be completed by early 1957.

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Toners, Lakes Output Up

Total US production of full-strength toners, extended toners and lakes last year amounted to 44.5 million pounds, an increase of 11.3 percent from the 40 million pounds reported for 1954, the Tariff Commission reported last week.

Sales in 1955 amounted to 38 million pounds, valued at $64.3 million, compared with 34.8 million pounds, valued at $53.9 million, in 1954, an increase of 9.2 percent in quantity and 19.3 percent in value.

Production of full-strength toners in 1955 totaled 31.2 million pounds, or 16 percent more than the 26.9 million pounds reported for 1954. Sales also increased; they totaled 26.2 million pounds, valued at $52.4 million, in 1955, compared with sales of 22.9 million pounds, valued at $43 million, in the previous year, or an increase of 21.9 percent in value.

More than 50 percent of the output of full-strength toners consisted of red toners (16.1 million pounds). Individual toners produced in the largest quantities were lithol red R, 5.5 million pounds; phthalocyanine blue B, 2.9 million pounds; toluidine red, 2.8 million pounds; benzidine yellow, 2.6 million pounds; permanent red 2B, 1.6 million pounds; alkali blue and red lake C, 1.2 million pounds each; and eosine, 1 million pounds.

Total production in 1955 of extended toners and lakes (laked colors) amounted to 13.3 million pounds, of which 7.8 million pounds were extended toners and 5.5 million pounds were lakes. Total production of extended toners and lakes in 1954 amounted to 13.1 million pounds.

Total sales of extended toners and lakes in 1955 were 11.8 million pounds, valued at $11.9 million, of which 7.4 million pounds, valued at $7.9 million, were extended toners and 4.4 million pounds, valued at $4 million, were lakes. Total sales of extended toners and lakes in 1954 amounted to 11.9 million pounds, valued at $10.8 million.

Chemical Industry Will Be Short 93,000 Scientists by 1965, MCA Says

The nation faces a shortage of 457,000 scientists and engineers by 1965. The chemical industry alone will have a "probable shortage" of 93,000 scientists and engineers within ten years. These are the key findings of a study made public last week at the eighty-fourth annual meeting of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. MCA conducted its independent study "to develop new estimates of the significance of the technical manpower shortage based on latest available figures and to interpret these in terms of the chemical industry."

STRONG, COBB V. P.: Dr. William E. Gaunt, elected vice-president and director of laboratories of Strong, Cobb & Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

The association based its data on estimated average industry growth over the next decade as well as the anticipated number of scientists and engineers who will receive bachelor-level degrees through 1965.

MCA reports that at the present time there are 884,000 scientists and engineers employed in the United States. Of this number, some 713,000 are in industry, with 77,000 (8.7 percent of the national total) employed in the chemical and allied products industries.

By 1965 it is anticipated that the supply of scientists and engineers will increase to 1,223,000 but that 1,680,000 will

—Continued on page 71

Union Carbide Plans Expansion in Uranium

A multi-million dollar expansion program near Rifle, Col., that will greatly increase uranium production by Union Carbide Nuclear Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, was announced last week by Morse G. Dial, president of the parent organization.

A new uranium processing mill will be constructed at Rifle, and two ore-receiving stations and chemical upgrading plants to treat the ore and produce higher concentrations of uranium will also be constructed at Slick Rock in San Miguel County, Col., and Green River, Emery County, Utah. The plans were announced following the signing of a contract with the Atomic Energy Commission.

Union Carbide Nuclear now has a processing mill in operation at Rifle. The new mill will be situated about two miles

—Continued on page 63

DuPont to Start TEL Water Shipment

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., will initiate the bulk transport of tetraethyl lead compound by water next year, the company has announced. The material will be shipped by tanker from the company's Chambers Works plant in New Jersey to expanded portside facilities at Beaumont, Tex.

DuPont's substantial expansion of tetra-

—Continued on page 66

DuPont President Expects Astonishing Progress by Nation Over Next Hundred Years

Achievements in the nation's progress over the next 100 years "would astonish us if we could live to see them," Crawford H. Greenewalt, president of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., declared last week in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. Mr. Greenewalt spoke at the eighty-fourth annual meeting of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association at which John L. Gillis, vice-president of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., was elected MCA board chairman. Mr. Gillis succeeds John R. Hoover, president of B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, in the association post.

John L. Gillis

John E. Hull, full-time president and a director of the association, was re-elected. Kenneth C. Towe, president of American Cyanamid Company, New York, was elected chairman of MCA's executive committee.

Doan, McCurdy Made MCA V.P.'s

Leland I. Doan, president of Dow Chemical Company, Midland Mich., and R. C. McCurdy, president of Shell Chemical Corporation, New York, were elected vice-presidents of the association. M. F. Crass, jr., full-time secretary-treasurer of MCA, was re-elected.

In his address, the duPont president conceded that there are bound to be temporary ups and down, but, he said, long-range gains have always been underestimated.

Noting the tendency to pay close attention to immediate economic fluctuations and neglect the distant future, he said, "If we are wise, we will set our sights high. We will focus on the objective which lies ahead."

"There is no virtue to stagnation, nor is there safety or security to be found in standing still," Mr. Greenewalt declared. "Most of our country's progress has come through a spirit of boundless confidence and optimistic disregard of the consequences of failure."

Progress always involves a chance of failure, he said. "There is hardly a successful venture in our history, industrial

—Continued on page 70

Nickel Alloys Are Placed Under DMS Control by ODM

Nickel alloys are to be designated a "controlled material" under the Defense Materials System by the Office of Defense Mobilization.

The effect will be to strengthen controls over supplies of these materials in the same manner that controls are now exercised over steel, copper and aluminum.

DMS is a modified version of the Controlled Materials Plan which was in operation during World War II and Korea.

Under the system, a portion of total production of steel, copper and aluminum is set aside to meet requirements for defense production and construction. The balance of production in the three metals is available without restriction for civilian consumption.

Under present plans, the control system will apply to defense orders for nickel alloys beginning in the fourth quarter of 1956. Appropriate rules and regulations will be issued by the Department of Commerce shortly.

Butyl Benzene Output Set

Purocaine, Inc., Hockessin, Del., has completed new facilities for the production of tertiary butyl benzene. The company is now offering the product in drum quantities. Purocaine recently installed new reactors and a twenty-foot fractional distallation column. The expansion moves are in line with the concern's broadening organic chemical activities.

Chemical WOC's Needed Badly: BDSA

An urgent call went out to the chemical industry last week for more WOC's (without compensation employees). The appeal was made by Charles F. Honeywell, head of the Business and Defense Services Administration, at the annual meeting of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association.

Mr. Honeywell reported that BDSA, in an effort to beef up its chemical reserve, recently sent out invitations to seventy former WOC's. The agency thus far has received acceptances from only thirty-four of those contacted.

"This is not enough," he declared. "We should probably have twice this number as a nucleus group in case of an emergency.

"We now have a ceiling of forty-one positions for salaried employees in the BDSA chemical and rubber division, most of whom could be counted on in case of an emergency.

"But, if we were faced with the problems we had during the Korean action, we might need a total staff of 800 people.

"An executive reserve for this division of nearly sixty would be more nearly ade-

—Continued on page 70

Aniline Unit Is Running At Full Steam for Allied

Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation's National Aniline Division is now operating the second unit of its aniline plant at Moundsville, W. Va., at capacity, according to M. A. Conner, vice-president of the division.

The plant, brought on stream in April, doubles the aniline production capacity of the Moundsville plant, using a modern catalytic process developed in the research laboratories of the division at Buffalo, N. Y.

Dow Is Now Producing Chloropicrin Fumigant

Chloropicrin has been added to the expanding group of fumigants produced by Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich. It will carry the trademark name "Picfume."

The fumigant is said to be effective for control of a wide range of organisms, including such soil pests as nematodes, insects, bacteria, fungi and weed seeds. It is used also for control of rodents and many pests of stored grain and other commodities.

Australia Still Relying on Imports of Chemicals

Though its chemical industry has made enormous strides in recent years toward meeting domestic requirements, Australia must still import large tonnages of specialized chemical products, an analysis by the Business and Defense Services Administration reveals.

Largest chemical company in the commonwealth, the agency reports, is Imperial Chemical Industries of Australia & New Zealand, Ltd., which is said to dominate in the production of alkalies and explosives.

According to BDSA, Australia is virtually self-sufficient in industrial gases, ethanol, benzol and phenol. The commonwealth also produces a variety of other chemical products, ranging from calcium carbide to pigments.

Production of such pesticides as DDT is adequate, the agency says, adding that Australian output of fungicides and weed-killers is expanding.

A large range of pharmaceuticals and drugs is also made in the country, including insulin, penicillin, alkaloids of the atropine group and sulfa drugs.

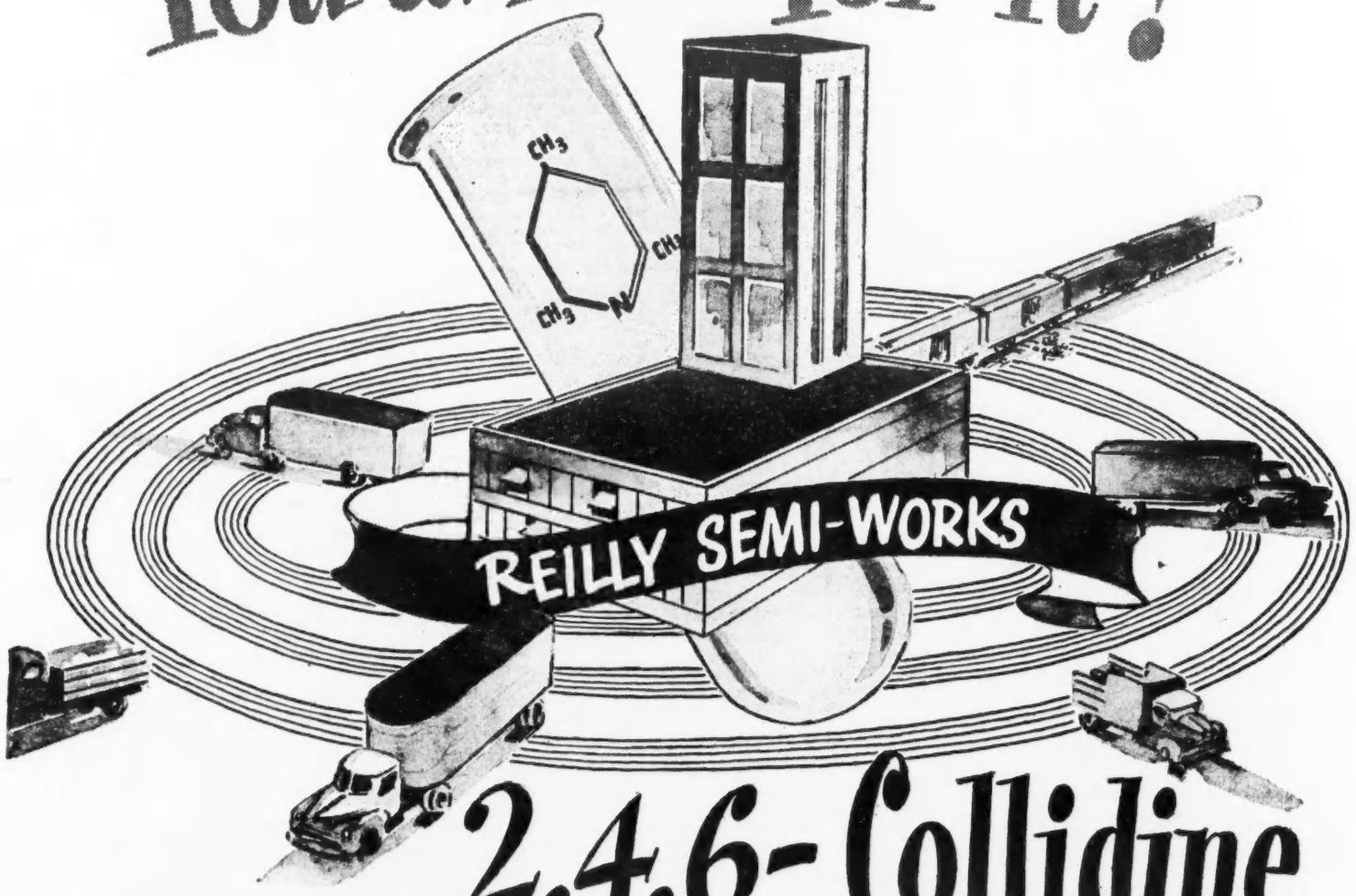
BDSA indicates that many companies down under have converted to the use of domestic pyrities in the manufacture of sulfuric acid. Fertilizer producers are said to be meeting domestic requirements for superphosphate, but some ammonium sulfate and all potassic materials are imported.

Australia's plastics industry has expanded rapidly, providing the country with ample quantities of molding powders and resins of the phenolic, urea, polystyrene and cellulose acetate types.

Production of polyvinyl chloride and melamine materials does not meet demand, BDSA says, and all requirements of polyethylene, methyl methacrylate and

—Continued on page 46

You asked for it!



2,4,6-Collidine

AVAILABLE IN COMMERCIAL QUANTITIES

HERE ARE SOME OF THE PHYSICAL CONSTANTS OF PURE 2, 4, 6-COLLIDINE:

- **Molecular Weight 121.18**
- **Freezing Point . . . . . −44.5°C.**
- **Boiling Point at 760 mm . . . . . 170.4°C.**
- **Density at 20°/20°C. . 0.913g/cc**
- **Refractive Index at 20°C.nD 1.4981**
- **Solubility in 100 g. water at 20°C . . . . . 3.6 g.**
- **Solubility of water in 100g. at 20°C . . . . . 85 g.**

Industry has asked for 2, 4, 6-Collidine. So, the Reilly Semi-Works is making the product in commercial quantities! The purity is 97.5% minimum . . . the price has been reduced.

2, 4, 6-Collidine is used as a dehydro-halogenating agent. It is also useful in the chromatographic analysis of amino acids. Don't these uses suggest an application in one of your processes?

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REILLY TAR & CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Merchants Bank Building, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Sales Offices in Principal Cities

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Association Meetings

American Management Association, special conference on machinery procurement and development, Statler hotel, New York, June 11-13.

National Plant Food Institute, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 10-13.

Society of the Plastics Industry, annual conference, Commodore hotel, New York; annual exposition, Coliseum, New York, June 11-15.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, June 12.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Atlantic City, N. J., September 16-21.

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 16-21. Pacific area national meeting and apparatus exhibit, Statler hotel, Los Angeles, September 16-22.

American Soybean Association, joint convention with National Soybean Processors Association, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., August 13-15.

Annual Symposium on Antibiotics, Willard hotel, Washington, D. C., October 17-19.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, annual meeting and symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 23.

Combined Pharmaceutical Contact Committee of American Drug Manufacturers Association and American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, fall meeting, Washington hotel, Washington, D. C., October 23-24.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade, annual panel discussion and luncheon meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, June 26; annual outing, Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 27-29.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 16-19.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 21-24.

Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law Division of American Bar Association, annual meeting, Southern Methodist University's School of Law, Dallas, Tex., August 28.

International Organization for Standardization, council meeting, Geneva, Switzerland, July 16-21.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Essex and Sussex hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., September 5-7.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual convention, Netherlands Plaza and Sheraton-Gibson hotels, Cincinnati, Ohio, September 17-21.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Statler, Ambassador and Biltmore hotels, Los Angeles, November 12-14.

National Pest Control Association, annual convention, Detroit, Mich., Oct. 22-25.

Perkin Centennial, sponsored by American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, week of September 10.

Pharmaceutical Council of Greater New York, drug, cosmetic and sundry show, Statler hotel, New York, September 23-25.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, sales clinic, Commodore hotel, New York, October 15.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon, Roosevelt hotel, New York, September 11, annual meeting and dinner, Biltmore hotel, New York, December 3.

Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, national plastics-paper conference, Institute of Paper Chemistry, Appleton, Wis., October 3-4.

Gypsum Board Building Surge Attracts Flintkote into New Field

Flintkote Company, New York, has announced plans to build a gypsum-processing plant at Sweetwater, Tex., to manufacture gypsum board, plaster and other gypsum materials for the building construction trade. I. J. Harvey, jr., president, said the company has acquired a large deposit of gypsum at the Texas site and will begin construction of the plant "in the next sixty to ninety days." He estimated the plant would be in production in 1957. Discussing the new manufacturing unit, Mr. Harvey stated that the major product will be gypsum board.

TECHNICAL DIRECTOR: Dr. Richard J. Turner, named resident technical director of American Cyanamid Company's Fortier acrylonitrile plant at New Orleans, La.

"That material dominates the market for walls and ceilings of low-cost homes," he said, "and there are no rival products of equal cost, quality and quantity."

The plant will be operated by the company as an integrated part of its building materials division.

Mr. Harvey said the Santa Fe Railway will serve the plant with a spur from its lines which run nearby.

Flintkote has undertaken a $20 million expansion program. Earlier this year the company acquired Insulrock Corporation, manufacturers of a fireproof acoustical building material. Also this spring Flintkote announced plans to construct a building materials plant at Ennis, Texas.

Dr. Schaeffer Is Honored On Retirement by LIU

Dr. Hugo Schaeffer, retiring dean of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy of Long Island University, has received an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws climaxing nineteen years of serving as dean of the college.

Dr. Schaeffer, whose retirement becomes effective September 1, will be succeeded as dean by Dr. Arthur George Zupko, who is currently associate dean.

Health Gains Seen By End of Century

Many of mankind's worst diseases will no longer exist by the year 2,000, according to Thomas J. Winn, vice-president of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. The world will be virtually without polio and cancer, Mr. Winn said.

Speaking at the fifty-third commencement of St. Michael's College, Winooski, Vt., Mr. Winn told the graduating seniors that within the next fifty years heart disease caused by infection will be conquered, coronary occlusion before eighty will be a rarity and surgeons will trans-

—Continued on page 51

Organic Chemical Production In South Africa on Large Scale A Possibility for the Future

Development of a large-scale organic chemical industry in the Union of South Africa has been made possible by the opening of an oil-from-coal plant by South African Coal, Oil & Gas Corporation (SASOL). According to a report on the growth of the South African chemical industry issued by the Business and Defense Services Administration, supplementing an earlier survey (OPD, 1/30/56), the present goal of the plant is mainly production of gasoline, diesel fuel and fuel oils.

SASOL plans to recover a number of byproducts, including ammonia, paraffin waxes, ethyl, propyl and butyl alcohols, benzol, toluol, xylol, creosote, ammonium sulfate, and liquefied petroleum gas.

Plans include provision for the establishment of various related chemical plants and SASOL has invited private capital to process the factory's byproducts.

Domestic Market Is Limited

The present principal deterrent to such investment, however, is the limited domestic market. It is expected that the company may have difficulty at first in finding outlets for its production.

BDSA's supplemental report also indicated that South Africa's chemical industry, while having shown considerable growth, was unable to cover several basic needs.

Despite the considerable output of nitrogenous materials, the report said, the Union has been unable to supply agricultural needs for nitrogen because of heavy demand from the explosives industry.

Solid caustic soda must still be imported to the tune of more than 20 million pounds per year (20,673,064 pounds were imported in 1954) although chlorine output is such that new outlets are being sought.

The BDSA report also continued the following information on a number of basic chemicals:—

Sulfuric Acid—It has been necessary to create a very large ancillary sulfuric acid industry to meet the requirements of new uranium plants, which use sulfuric acid as the dissolving agent in the recovery of uranum from gold ore.

It is estimated that 40,000 tons per month will be needed by uranium plants

—Continued on page 51

CHIEF ENGINEER: John E. Bell, made chief engineer of Sinclair Refining Company's manufacturing department in New York, succeeding Thomas D. Tifft who has retired after thirty-six years with the concern.

Selenium Metal Shortage Prompts Government Move

The government last week moved to encourage the discovery of new sources of selenium in this country because of the continued extreme shortage of this mineral for defense and non-defense uses.

The Defense Minerals Exploration Administration announced that it will pay 75 percent of the allowable costs of exploring for selenium under contracts to be entered into with prospectors. The new policy is effective immediately.

Similar contributions are currently being made by the agency in exploration projects involving antimony, chrysotile asbestos, beryl, cobalt, columbium, corundum and industrial diamonds.

Also, strategic kyanite, manganese, mercury, strategic mica, monazite and rare earths, nickel, platinum-group metals, piezo-electric quartz crystals, rutile-bookite, block-steatite talc, tantalum, thorium, tin, tungsten and uranium.

SOCMA Meeting Wednesday

Richard B. Schneider, vice-president of Empire Trust Company, will be the guest speaker at the monthly meeting of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, June 12, in the Roosevelt hotel, New York. Mr. Schneider will speak on "Banking Assistance for the Small Chemical Company."

Petroleum Congress Is Set for New York

The fifth World Petroleum Congress, scheduled for 1959, will be held in the Coliseum, New York, and is expected to attract some 5,000 oil scientists and others from thirty nations, accord'ng to C. Eugene Davis, general secretary of the congress, petroleum consultant and recently retired vice-president of Shell Oil Company.

The congress, held every four years, brings together leading petroleum scientis'ts from around the world for discussions of technical advances in the industry.

At the fourth congress in Rome last summer, Eger V. Murphree was re-elected chairman of the organization's top governing group, the permanent council. Mr. Murphree, president of Esso Research & Engineering Company, is currently on a one-year leave of absence from his firm

—Continued on page 70

Hydroxyl Stearyl Alcohol Available from ADM Unit

"Adol" 45, a long chain diol with a high melting point and two OH groups, is now available from the chemical products division of Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

The saturated fatty alcohol is a practically odorless, stable, white solid derived from hydrogenated castor oil, melting at 69 degrees Centigrade.

This hydroxy stearyl alcohol is a raw material with potential for compounds such as plastics, resins, solubilizers, stabilizers, emulsifiers, polyesters and surface active agents—detergents, germicides, textile intermediates, cosmetics, waxes and esters, according to ADM.

Dow, U. of Michigan Join in Scientific Insect Project

A basic research project in insect taxonomy to advance and strengthen scientific knowledge in the field of agriculture has started under the joint sponsorship of the University of Michigan and Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.

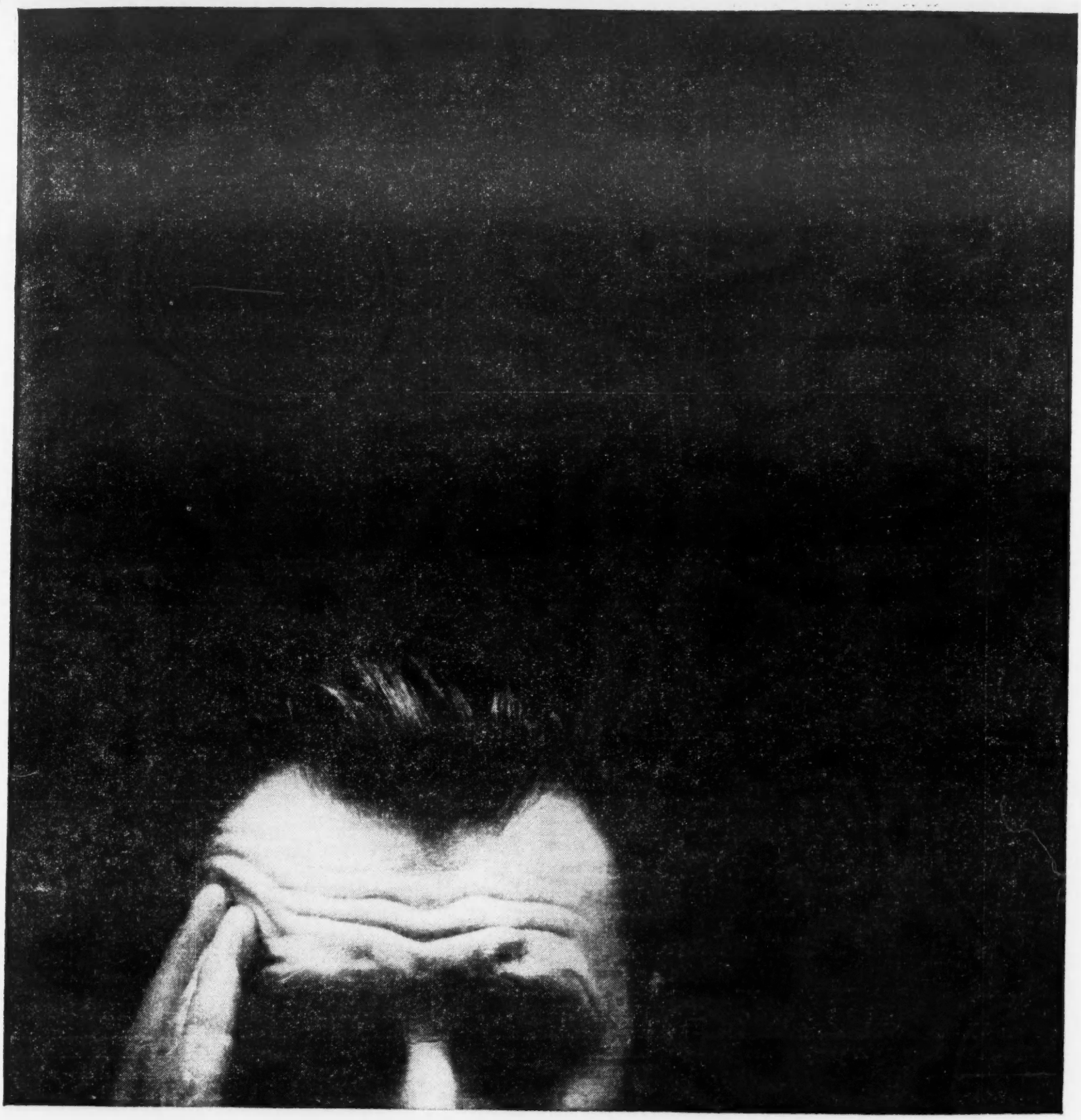
The university has provided laboratory space and general facilities for the project in its museum of zoology on the campus at Ann Arbor, and Dow is providing funds for this research.

The project director is Dr. Henry Townes, who has joined the university staff as a research associate. He formerly served as associate professor of entomology at North Carolina State College, Raleigh.

Associated with Dr. Townes in the project is Robert R. Dreisbach, Dow consultant who is also an authority in the field being investigated.

Taxonomy is the classification of plants or animals according to a recognized system. It provides a reference frame for correlating biological facts and for making predictions much in the manner that mathematics serves these purposes for the physical sciences.

"Too little is known about the myriads of insect species, either harmful, beneficial or supposedly neutral, to deal with them as effectively as we should," Dr. Townes said. "While any kind of research on insects would benefit from more effort, it is generally understood that insect taxonomy particularly is a field in which more rapid progress should be made. It is expected this jointly sponsored undertaking will make significant contributions to this field."



more Bromides used for relief of nervous tension

INCREASED PRESSURES of daily living, the hustle and bustle of the times, account for the demand that has led to the greater use of Dow bromides in preparations that relieve tension.

Dow bromides are easily handled in formulation, and offer significant advantages over other sedatives. In combating insomnia, for instance, they ease tension and dull the senses to noise and discomfort. Yet, in ordinary quantity, they have almost no depressant action upon intellectual centers. Uniform quality and prompt delivery mark DOW a dependable source for these superior bromides . . . which include ammonium bromide-N.F.; potassium bromide-N.F. and sodium bromide-U.S.P. Get samples and details by writing THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, Midland, Mich., Dept. FC 885D.

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CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, June 8 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .59
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
ton lots lb. .30 - —
smaller lots lb. .33 - —
USP bbls., 2,000 lb lots lb. .80 - —
smaller lots lb. .81 .83
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .08 - —
Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.17 - 1.19
Acetophenone, ens., dms lb. 1.21 - 1.35
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. frt alld E. of Denver, lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .37 - —
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret. dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1400 - —
cryst., dms. c.l. works lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
Acetic, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70% bbls 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80% bbls 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs. 15.00 -16.00
tech dms. c.l. dlvd 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd 100 lbs. 10.00 —
USP cbys., inclusive, dlvd., 100 lbs. 24.00 -25.00
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .61 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (60 mesh) bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. .56 - .53
Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich. Chicago and St. Louis.
Adipic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34¾ - —
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.73
p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb 2.50 - —
smaller lots works lb 2.55 - 2.60
p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 100 lbs or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - —
Anthranilic, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd. lb. 1.10 - —
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white), USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo. 12.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 12.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 12.75 - —
bots 1-kilo lots kilo. 13.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 13.50 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45
Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid b-Oxynaphthoic).
Boric, tech., 99.9%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 126.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 176.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis ton. 181.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton. 151.25 -172.25
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 201.00 -222.00
smaller lots, same basis ton. 206.00 -227.00
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 101.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 151.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis ton. 156.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton. 126.25 -147.25
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 176.00 -197.00
smaller lots same basis ton. 181.00 -202.00
bulk, c.l., works ton. 95.75 - —
Boric, tech., 99.9%, powd., bgs., c.l., works ton 106.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton 156.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis ton. 161.50 - —
dms, c.l., works ton. 151.25 -152.25
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 181.00 -202.00
smaller lots, same basis ton. 186.00 -207.00
Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs USP boric Acid $25 per ton higher.
Broenners, bbls lb. 1.76 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
tanks, works lb. .32½ - —
Capric, dms lb. .25 - .27
Caprylic, dms lb. .25 - .27
Cassella, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .35½ - .36
Chicago, paste bbls., frt. alld lb. 3.21 - —
Chloroacetic mono purif., flake, 99%, dms lb. 23½ - .25½
tech. flake, 96-97%, dms., frt. equald lb. .20 - .21
o-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
Acid, p-chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. 2.25 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., same basis. lb. 2.30 - —
Chlorosulfonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515 - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415 - —
Acid, chlorosulfonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Chromic, 99¾%, dms. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .28½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y. metropolitan area lb. 29 - .30
NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb 2.50 - 3.50
Citric, USP anhyd gran., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l. lb. .29½ - .30
10,000 lb lots, 1 shipt. lb. .30 - .30½
smaller lots lb. .30½ - .31
hydrous, gran., fine gran., bgs. dms., c.l lb. 27½ - .28
10,000 lb lots, 1 shipt. lb. .28 - .28½
smaller lots lb. 29 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb 79 —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .25 - .27
tanks lb. .23 - —
dbl. dist., dms lb. .25 - .27
tanks lb. .23 - .24
Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .16¾ - .18¾
tanks lb. .14¾ - —
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .15¾ - .17¾
tanks lb. .13¾ - —
2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works, lb. .70 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .72 - —
Cresylic, coaltar, dom., 50%, 207 C. or above, resin and tricresyl phosphate grade, tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.10 - —
50% 210° C. or above, total range over 9° C., non-resin grade, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.19 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
50% 204° to 207° C., tricresyl phosphate and resin grade, tanks, same basis, gal. 1.20 - —
imp., 75% at 215°C., or over, dms., ex whse gal. .95 - —
petroleum, dom., 195° to 214°C., non-ret. dms., 65 to c.l. works, San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - .84
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —
200° C. to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal lb. .65 - .72
211° C. to 237° C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .76 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .78 - .80
tanks, same basis gal. .61 - —
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal lb. .62 - .67
245° C. to 295° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - —
Crotonic, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, contained, works lb. .50 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls. lb. .90 - 1.25
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4-D).
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
Dithiodibenzoic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.45 - —
2-ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .37½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34½ - —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb 2.10 - —
Folic, bots fib cns kilo lots or more gram 1.40 - —
Formic, 85% cbys., c.l., works lb. 1570 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1620 - .1720
90% cbys. c.l. works lb. .1625 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .1675 - .1775
Fumaric, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½ - —
Gallic, NF VII bbls. 1,000-lb lots, lb. 1.80 —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
Gamma, dry, grd. bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.50 - —
paste bbls frt alld lb 1.45 - —
Gentisic, 100-lb fib dms lb 6.50 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50% bots lb. .25 - .35
cbys lb. .19 - —
dms. lb. 15½ - —
l-Glutamic, 99½% fib dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 2.00 - —
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.05 - —
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, dry, bbls., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.02 - —
Hydriodic, 1.56 s.g., cbys lb. 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 3.23 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 43%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).
18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.03
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 28.00 - —
20° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 30.00 - —
22° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 35.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾ - .138¾
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼ - .19¼
Acid, hydrochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.
Hydrocyanic, cyls., frt. alld lb. .75 - .95
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).
aqueous, 4 grades, works lb. .21 - —
70%, steel, dms., works lb. .19½ - .22½
Hydrofluosilicic, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, non-ret bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .130 - —
tanks Belle W Va., 100% basis lb. .095 —
Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.20 - 1.32
USP, cbys. lb. .88 - —
Isonicotinic, 100-lb. fib. dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Itaconic, tech., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
purif., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
J, paste bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.45 —
powd., bbls., same basis lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Koch, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.00 - —
L, bbls works lb. 1.25 —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns		
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	No.	number
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	nom.	nominal
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	o-	ortho
approx.	approximately	E.	east	ord.	ordinary
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	oz.	ounce
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	p-	para
		exp.	expressed	Pac.	Pacific
Atl.	Atlantic	F.	fahrenheit	pf.	proof
Be.	Baume	ferment.	fermentation	phos.	phosphate
bbls.	barrels	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	photo.	photographic
bgs.	bags	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	pkgs.	packages
bls.	bales	fib.	fiber	powd.	powdered
bots.	bottles	f.o.b.	free on board	precip.	precipitated
b.p.	boiling point	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	prod.	producer
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	frt.	freight	pt.	point
		gal.	gallon	pulv.	pulverized
b.r.	boiling range	gran.	granular	purif.	purified
bxs.	boxes	grd.	ground	redist.	redistilled
C.	centigrade	I.&a.	iron and aluminum	refd.	refined
cbys.	carboys	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	refy.	refinery
CD	completely denatured	imp.	imported	reg.	regular
		incl.	included	resub.	resublimed
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	indust.	industrial	ret.	returnable
		kgs.	kegs	SD	specially denatured
cks.	casks	l-	laevo	s.d.	single distilled
c.l.	carlots	lacq.	lacquer	S. E.	southeast
cns.	cans	lb	pound	sec.	secondary
coml.	commercial	l.c.l.	less than carlots	secs.	seconds
conc.	concentrated	l.t.l.	less truckload	s.g.	specific gravity
CP	chemically pure	liq.	liquid	ship't	shipment
cps.	centipoises	mfrs.	manufacturers	soln.	solution
cryst.	crystal	m-	meta	s.u.	standard unit
cs.	cases	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	syn.	synthetic
ctns.	cartons			tanks.	railroad tankcars
cyls.	cylinders	min.	minimum	tech.	technical
d-	dextro	m.p.	melting point	tert-	tertiary
dbl.	double	N-	nitrogen	t.l.	truck loads
denat.	denatured	n-	normal	t.w.	tank wagons
dest-dist	destructive-distilled	nat.	natural	USP	U S Pharmacopoeia
		neut.	neutral	vis.	viscosity
dl-	dextro-laevo	NF	National Formulary	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
dist.	distilled			w.	west
				whse.	warehouse
				w. w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .1754- .215
smaller lots lb. .1854- .225
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3054- .37
smaller lots lb. .3104- .375
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .23 - —
1 to 19 lb. .235 - —
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .385 - —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.20 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 -11.95
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.35
USP, 85%, cbys. lb. .85 - .88
Laurent's, bbls lb. .69 - —
Lauric, 90%, dms lb. .361/2- .381/2
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .2100- —
w.w., dms lb. .2400- —
Maleic, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37 - .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .541/2- —
smaller lots, works lb. .55 - —
Molybdic, 85%, dms., works lb. 1.26 - —
Monochloroacetic, purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic mono-).
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric).
Myristic, dms lb. .26 - .28
1-N 1-Naphthol-4-sulfonic (see Acid, Nevile and Winthers).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, S).
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, H).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma).
2-Naphthol-7-sulfonic, 2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulfonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's).
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Casella).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broener's).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Nevile and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., dlvd kilo. 8.00 - 8.30
Amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .131/2- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .111/4- .113/4
5-pt. bots, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .171/2- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .143/4- .203/4
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .73 - —
Oleic, s.d., dms lb. .181/2- .201/2
tanks lb. .161/2- —
dbl. dist. (white), dms. lb. .201/2- .221/2
tanks lb. .181/2- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic).
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Creosotic).
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .161/2- —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .163/4- —
smaller lots, works lb. .173/4- —
b-Oxynaphthoic, fib. dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.14 - 1.17
Palm, dist., dms lb. .143/4- .163/4
tanks lb. .123/4- —
Para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic).
Para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic)
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid, p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic)
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst. cns. lb. 75 - 1.70
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - 9.10
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0825- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0950- .097
tanks, works lb. .0640- —
Picric, NF, bbls. lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls lb. .34 - .35
Propionic, syn., pure, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .223/4- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .233/4- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .203/4- —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol).
tech., bbls lb 2.76 - 2.99
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S., bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .36 - —
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .48 - —
powd., fib. dms lb. .55 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - .65
Soybean oil, dbl. dist., dms lb. .183/4- .203/4
tanks lb. .161/4- —
s.d., dms lb. .171/4- .191/4
tanks lb. .151/4- —
Stearic, dbl. pressed, bgs lb. .151/4- .171/4
single pressed, bgs lb. .143/4- .163/4
triple pressed, bgs lb. .171/2- .191/2
Succinic, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
Sulfuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton 18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton 22.35 - —
98% tanks, works ton 23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .093/4- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .111/4- .113/4
5-pt. bots., extra cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .131/4- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .143/4- .203/4

Acid, sulfuric, fuming (oleum), 20% tanks, works ton 25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton 29.00 - —
65% tanks, works ton 39.50 - —
Tall, dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - .091/2
tanks, works lb. .071/2- .08
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .151/4- .171/4
tanks lb. .133/4- —
hydrogenated, dms lb. .141/4- .161/4
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.06 - 2.10
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.96 - 2.01
tech., dms lb. 1.05 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l. lb. .47 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .471/2- —
smaller lots lb. .48 - —
100-lb. dms. lb. .49 - —
Imported lb. .391/2- .40
Thioglycolic, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Thiosalicylic, purif., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - —
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .81 - —
Toluenesulfonic, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .16 - .17
l.c.l., works lb. .171/2- .18
p-Toluene sulfonic, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb. .90 - —
125 lbs. to t.l. lb. 1.00 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4,5-T).
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 4.25 - —
Undecylenic, dms lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .471/2- —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., t.t.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units/gram, bots gram 15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
powdered, 30 mesh, fib., dms lb. 3.40 - 3.50
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms lb. .65 - .90
Egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls. lb. 2.04 - 2.06
flake lb. 2.00 - 2.02
tech., cryst., bbls lb. .98 - 1.08
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.)
ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
ex-pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .151/2- —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .191/4- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .201/4- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .171/4- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .181/2- —
l.c.l., works lb. .191/2- —
tanks, works lb. .161/2- —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .151/2- —
1-pentanol, (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .411/2- —
l.c.l., works lb. .421/2- —
tanks, works lb. .391/2- —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - .79
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .471/2- .49
n-Butyl, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .131/2- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .131/2- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .131/2- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .141/2- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .111/2- —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .211/2- —
l.c.l., works lb. .221/2- .231/2
tanks, works lb .191/2- —
Cetyl, extra, fib. cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .65 - .72
NF, fib. cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .68 - —
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Decyl mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .231/2- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .241/2- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .21 - —
normal (see 1-Decanol).
Denat., CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .591/2- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .641/2- .701/2
tanks, dlvd., same basis. gal. .431/2- —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.

Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .62 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .66 - .72
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.

SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .601/2- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .651/2- .711/2
tanks, same basis gal. .441/2- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64 - .70
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .63 - .71
tanks, same basis gal. .42 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .601/2- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .651/2- .711/2
tanks, same basis gal. .441/2- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .61 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .66 - .72
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .591/2- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .641/2- .701/2
tanks, same basis gal. .431/2- —

Alcohol, denat., SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .63 - .69
tanks, same basis gal. .42 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .61 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .66 - .72
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64 - .70
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —

West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington, where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .141/2- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .151/2- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .111/2- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 20.53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 20.58 -20.64
tanks, same basis gal. 20.37 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .63 - .69
tanks, same basis gal. .42 - —
Absolute, 200 pf. tax paid, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 21.63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 21.68 -21.74
tanks, same basis gal. 21.47 - —
2-Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .291/4- —
l.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .26 - —
2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .233/4- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .243/4- —
tanks, same basis lb. .213/4- —
Furfuryl, cns., works lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .20 - —
Newark, N. J. lb. .211/2- —
l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .21 - —
Newark, N. J lb. .221/2- —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn lb. .184 - —
Hydroabietyl, tech., solid, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .271/2- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Isoamyl, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .121/2- —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .231/2- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .241/2- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .21 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .60 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .37 - —
95%, c.l., dlvd gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .62 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .39 - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .64 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .41 - —
Lauryl, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Methyl Isobutyl carbinol).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 3.25
tech. (see Octanol, normal).
2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms lb. 1.14 - 1.45
standard, dms lb. 1.18 - 1.48
n-Propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .101/2- —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l. or t.l., f.o.b. Memphis, Tenn lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. or t.t.l., f.o.b. Memphis, Tenn lb. .38 - —
f.o.b. Newark, N. J lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver lb. .365 - —
dlvd. W. of Denver lb. .375 - —
Tridecyl, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd lb. .261/2- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .271/2- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .24 - —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .85 - —
Aletris root, bgs lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alizarine (see 1,2-dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 28.80 -28.90
soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½%, dms., frt. alld lb. .95 - 1.00
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, cbys., works lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .45 - .48
powd., cs lb. .50 - —
Curacao, kgs lb. .50 - .55
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.75 - 3.82
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alpha terpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .073/4- .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .073/4- .08
Potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0425- —
l.c.l., works lb. .045 - .0725
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .161/2- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1450- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1500- —
soln., 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0445- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0520- .1295
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .153/4- —
l.c.l., works lb. .163/4- .183/4
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher.
Formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .121/2- —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0295- —
20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .032 - —
2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .042 - —
bulk, same basis lb. .027 - —
light, bgs., dlvd lb. .18 - —

Aluminum hydroxide, gel., pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
8-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib. dms., works lb. .821/2- —
contract, works lb. .791/2- —
tech., powder (see Aluminum hydrate).
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2590- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .2400- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .661/2- —
standard grade, dms lb. .461/2- —
Powder, lining, extra, fine, dms. lb. 1.07 - —
standard grade, dms lb. .761/2- —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Resinate, precip., 2.1 Al, dms., frt. alld lb. .301/2- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38 - .42
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38 - .42
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, coml., bulk, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 37.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.95 - —

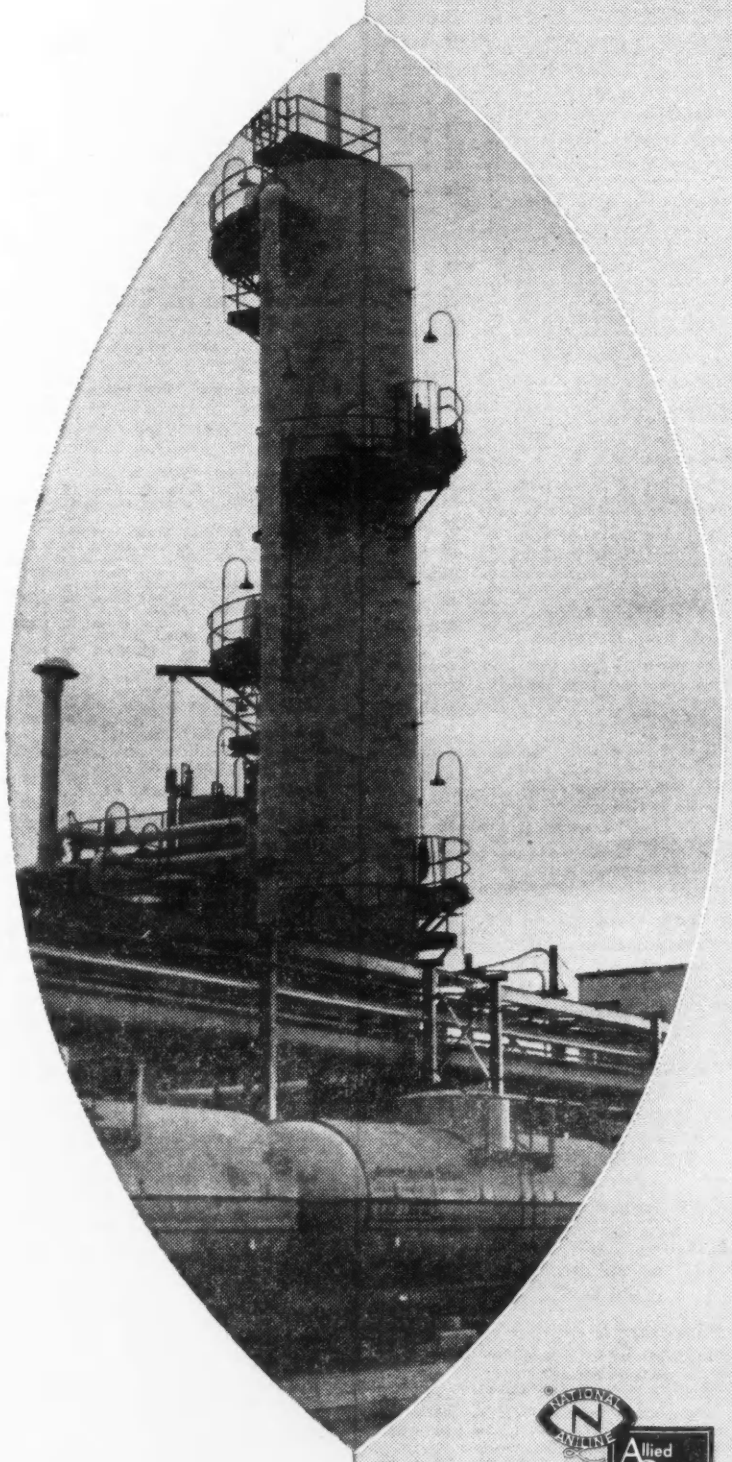
Prices $1 per ton higher in the south.

USP, gran., dms., works lb. .16 - .18
powd., dms., works lb. .36 - .37
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 8.00 -10.00
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .461/2- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms. lb. 3.55 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald. ton 85.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald. ton 87.50 - —
aqueous (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis. ton 88.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -11.15
white, gran. (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms. lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works. ton 319.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton 395.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton 400.00 - —
Bicarbonate dom., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
imp., dms., l.c.l. lb. .071/4- .081/4
Bichromate, dms., works lb. .42 - .43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls lb. .43 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms lb. .16 - —
Chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .171/4- —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .77 - —
Dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.07 - —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N., bgs., western works, frt. equald ton 68.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5%N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton 51.00 - —
imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 per ton. ton 70.00 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton 79.76 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .261/2- .31
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 187.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton 271.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton 276.50 - —

Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher.

Persulfate, kgs lb. .38 - .471/2
Phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0935- —
dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms. lb. .46 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0935- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .113/4- .133/4
Sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens, base price ton 32.00 - —
syn., bulk, c.l., f.o.b. works ton 32.00 -42.00
purif., dms., works lb. .09 - .091/4
Sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis ton 160.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
highly purif., cbys., 100% basis. lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
60% soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .061/2- —

OUTSTANDINGLY GOOD



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for rubber, plastics, plasticizer, lube oil and chemical industry uses

for new and better monomeric and polymeric esters

National's new, non-captive production of ADIPIC ACID at Hopewell, Va., opens new opportunities for large-scale output of products based on adipic esters. Our new production has been tried and found outstandingly good in important adipic acid uses. It consistently analyzes 99.7% minimum, with light color and low iron.

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This comprehensive 8-page technical bulletin on National Adipic Acid gives physical and chemical properties; principal reactions of the carboxyl and alpha methylene groups; solubility curve, and suggested uses with copious literature references.

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ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

Boston Providence Charlotte Chicago San Francisco Atlanta Portland, Ore. Greensboro Philadelphia Richmond Cleveland Los Angeles Columbus, Ga. New Orleans Chattanooga Toronto

d Amphetamine hydrochloride dl-basic, bots lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms lb 6.00 - —
d-monobasic, bots lb.28.00 - —
d-Phosphate, dibasic bots lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms lb 6.00 - —
d Sulfate, dms lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms lb 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate ex fusel oil tech., dms. c.l. frt alld. E of Rockies lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½ - —
syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17¼ - —
ex pentane reg. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15½ - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½ - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
n Butyrate, dms lb 90 1 25
Cinnamic, aldehyde, dms lb 1.75 2 20
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. 74 1.05
o tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. 48 —
l.c.l. works lb. 49 —
tanks, works lb. 46 —
p-tert Amyl phenol dms. c.l. works lb. .25¾ —
l.c.l. works lb. .26¾ —
tanks works lb. .24¾ —
Anethole NF cns.. dms lb 1.85 —
tech., dms lb. 1.10 1.15
Angelica root dom bls lb 60 70
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
tankwagons, min. 2,000 gals. lb. .20½ - —
Salt dms c.l. truckloads, 20,000 lbs., min., frt. alld lb. .31 —
l.c.l. same basis lb .33 —
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs lb. .29 - .30
Spanish, bgs. lb. .28 - .29
Anisic aldehyde bots., dms lb. 1 80 2 70
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .87 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .93 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .86 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs lb. .15 - .17
Anthracene 90-95% bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .83 - —
smaller lots, works lb 95 - —
Anthraquinone 99.5% bbls. c.l., frt. alld lb .83 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .86 - —
electrical grade bbls. l.c.l., same basis lb 91 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk c.l., mines lb. .33 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .33½ - —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½ - —
Sulfide approx 65%, bgs., dlvd lb. 23 26
Trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., works lb .43 —
Antimony potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms lb. .65½ - 70½
USP powd., dms lb. 70½ - .71½
Antipyrine NF 200-lb bbls lb 3.50 —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP 5 oz. lots, bots oz.35.60 - —
Areca nuts, powd. bbls lb .15 .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms. 1 kilo lots kilo.74 80 - —
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. No prices.
Arsenic metal lump bbls. ex whse. lb. .54 - —
Trioxide USP dms lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .05½ - .07½
Asafetida, cs lb. .36 .39
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 .63
Asbestine (see Talc, tinrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton.1,400.00 - —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.750.00 - —
Run of-mine, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton.611.60 - —
3*, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.480.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.408.10 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.382.80 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.353.10 - —
4S, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.190.30 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.190.30 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.171.60 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.171.60 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.135.00 - —
5*, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.135.00 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.35 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.115.50 - —
6D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.82.00 - —
7D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.72.00 - —
7F, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.68.25 - —
7H, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton.58.00 - —
7K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.48.30 - —
7M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.42.00 - —
7R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.41.00 - —
7RF c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.42.00 - —
7T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.39.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.42.00 - —
8S, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton28.35 - —

Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds, l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.

Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton 37.00 - —
select, 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.38.00 - —
270°-295°F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.32.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼ - —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½ - —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton 20.00 - —
Aspirin, (see Acid acetylsalicylic).
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 3.90 - —
Sulfate, USP, bots oz. 2.45 - 2.65

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root bark, bgs lb. .28 .30
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.75 - 4.77
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.100.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton.110.00 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .32 - .36
Chloride annyd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.165.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.175.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .20 - —
tech., cryst., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.200.00 - —
l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.210.00 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.275.00 - —
l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.285.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - .44
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
X-ray dms lb. .15 - .15½
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton 95.00 - —
Barytes, Southern, off-color, bgs. mines ton 25.00 - —
95-75% bgs. mines ton 25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton.45.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y. ton.65.85 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton 6.75 - 10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls lb .35 .37
root, bls lb .45 - .50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.14.00 - —
imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.80.60 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton.83.10 - —
low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.78.95 - —
1-ton lots, ex whse ton.81.45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb 74 1.05
tech., cbys., t.l., dms lb .43 - —
smaller lots lb .44 - —
Benzene (See Benzol).
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane)
tech., high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0075- .008
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - .0095
low gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0075- —
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.05 - —
Sulfate, tech., frt. alld, 100% basis lb. 1.05 - —
Benzocaine, dms lb 3.48 3.50
Benzol, coal tar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .36 - —
Birmingham district gal. .36 - —
Chicago district gal. .36 - —
Cleveland district gal. .36 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .36 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .36 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Lone Star, Texas gal. .36 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .36 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .36 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .36 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .36 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .36 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Benzophenone, dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald lb. .18 - —
smaller lots, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works frt equald lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, purit., fib., dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, t.l.c., cns., dms lb. .62 1.04
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl)
Benzoate, U.S.P. t.f.c., cns., dms lb .62 1.10
Chloride, tech., 13-gal. cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tank, trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —

A 2½c differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. In steel drms, prices were ½c lower.

Cinnamate, cns lb. 3.60 - 3.90
Dimethylamine, 55-gal. drms., lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
Formate, cns. lb 1.30 2.10
Isoeugenol, cns. lb 8.60 9.10
Propionate, bots. lb 1.35 1.65
Salicylate, bots lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots lb. 1.68 1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns lb.35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb.35.00 -36.25
Betagammapicoline (see b-g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine)
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical)
Biotin cryst., bots gram.10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Bismuth chloride, bars lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms. lb 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs. ton lots lb 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb. 2.10 2.17
Oxide, anhyd., dms lb 4.47 5.05
Oxychloride, dms lb 4.37 4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib., dms lb 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib., dms lb 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib., dms lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb 3.50 - —
Bismuth ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A, c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .29¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾ - —
Black, acetylene, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .17 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .22½ - .26
Ash (see Barium sulfide)
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 - .23¼

Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.

Carbon, channel, pigment, high color, beads, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .78 - —
Black, carbon, channel, pigment, medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .19 - —
rubber, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .074 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1225- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l. works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .122 - .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .045 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .085 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0675
Blackberry root bark, bls lb. .45 - —
Black haw root bark, bls lb. .63 - .65
tree bark, bls. lb. .40 - .45
Blanc fixe, dry, byproduct, bgs., c.l., works ton.190.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.200.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works. ton.110.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.120.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton.155.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs unit-ton. 4.75 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton. 5.00 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .13 - .15
l.c.l. lb. .15½ - .19½
Bloodroot, bls lb .48 - .50
Blue, alkali, dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.10 - —
toner, 125-lb. bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.20 - —
Chinese, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .51 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .52 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Iron (see Blue, Chinese Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl, violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Milori, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .51 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .52 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls. same basis. lb. .85 - —
Phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.45 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, soluble, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .51 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .52 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .51 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .52 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30½ - .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis. lb. .19 - —
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .22½ - .35
Victoria toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls lb. 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls lb. 5.35 - —

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Vitriol (see Copper sulfate).
Bluestone (see Copper sulfate).
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E. Los Angeles ton.55.00 - —
ton.82.00 - —
Bone phosphate defluorinated (see D) of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.)
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.80.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chicago ton.130.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.71.50 - —
cryst., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.69.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.119.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.124.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.43.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., Chi ton.93.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.98.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.36.75 - —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.57.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N.Y., Chi ton.107.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.112.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.51.50 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.48.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.98.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.103.00 - —

Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs.; in barrels, $24.50 higher. USP borax $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse, pt. lb. .18 - .24
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .26
Borneol, cns lb. 2.50 - 4.50
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
l.t.l., works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Bromine, purif, cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .33
tanks, same basis lb. .22½ - —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder aluminum (see A).
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .04 - —
Sienna, burnt., paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼ - .17¼
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - .17½
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼ - .16¼
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - .16½
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., works lb. .07 - .07¾
l.c.l., works lb. .07¼ - .08
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .07¾ - —
raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07½ - .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .06¾ - .07
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .09½ - .12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 .25
Sulfate, NF cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 .20
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .85 - —
Butadiene, refd., cyls., c.l. refy lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., refy. lb. .22 - —
tanks, refy lb. .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .04½ - —
N. Y. harbor gal. .08 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼ - —
Butyl alcohol (see Alcohol, n-Butyl).
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .32¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55½ - —
Oleate refd. dms., l.c.l., works lb .32 —
Phenylacetate, dms. lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate dms., c.l., frt. equald. l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Butylamine (see mono-, di-, and tri-). lb. .25 - —
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .26½ - .27½
l.c.l lb. .27½ - .28½
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .22½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

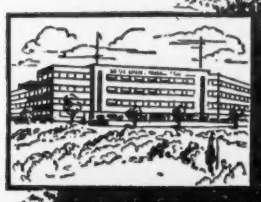
C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.70 - —
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
hydrous, dms., 100-lib. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
hydrous, 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram. .60 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works. gram. .65 - —

in edible oil (see Viosterol).

Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib., dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted. lb. 4.00 - —
Arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .09 - .09¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - .10¼
Bromide, NF, 100 lbs. or more lb. .92 - —
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd. ton.134.40 - —
Carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.10.50 - —
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works. ton.32.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton.42.50 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.38.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.48.00 - —
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton.47.50 - —
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works. ton.110.00 -160.00
l.c.l., works ton.120.00 -175.00
Chloride, cryst., purif., dms lb. .27 - —
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.29.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald. ton.12.35 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.40 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.35.00 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald. ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. ton.34.00 -71.00
USP, gran., dms. lb. .32 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. 29½ - .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .24 - .50
Cyclamate, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 2.95 - —
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms lb. .74 - .76
USP, bbls., dms lb. .67 - .69
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb. cs., dlvd. E. of Rockies cs.22.60 -24.75
100-lb. drms., same basis dm.28.65 -32.50
frt. equald., 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald., 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - .40
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .46
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald. lb. .27¼ - —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton.46.00 - —
tech., 5 dm., works lb. .13 - —
Pantothenate, dms., bots., frt. adjusted gram. .045 - —
Para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate).
Phenolsulfonate, dms lb. .70 - —

What's BEHIND THE MOST COMPLETE VITAMIN LINE IN THE FIELD?



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VITAMIN A POWDER
(AVAILABLE ALSO WITH VITAMIN D_2 ADDED)

•

THIAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE
(REGULAR AND AMPULE GRADES)
THIAMINE MONONITRATE

•

RIBOFLAVIN

•

PYRIDOXINE HYDROCHLORIDE

•

***VITAMIN B_{12} CRYSTALLINE**
VITAMIN B_{12} CRYSTALLINE 0.1% TRITURATION
VITAMIN B_{12} ORAL GRADE
VITAMIN B_{12} SOLUBLE GRADE

•

ASCORBIC ACID
(AVAILABLE IN SIX GRANULATIONS, ALSO IN COATED AND AMPULE FORMS)

•

D CALCIUM PANTOTHENATE
DL CALCIUM PANTOTHENATE

•

ALPHA TOCOPHEROL
ALPHA TOCOPHEROL ACETATE

•

NIACIN
NIACINAMIDE

•

VITAMIN D_2 CRYSTALLINE
(CALCIFEROL)
VITAMIN D_3 CRYSTALLINE
(BOTH AVAILABLE IN OIL SOLUTIONS)

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Sterwin Chemicals INC.

SUBSIDIARY OF STERLING DRUG INC.
1450 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 79.55 -83.25
l.c.l., frt. equald ton 89.55 -93.25
21% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 94.50 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ton 99.50 -104.50
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., Phytate, bgs., works lb. .50 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .30½- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate (see Gypsum).
Calomel, USP, powd., dms. lb. .42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms. kgs lb. 3.55 - —
nat. USP powd., cs., 100-lb lots lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb. .85 - .90

Camphor, syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .48 - —
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .91 - —
smaller lots lb. .92 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs. lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs. lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs. lb. 4.00 - 4.05
powd., bxs lb. 4.35 - 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.25
from African pepper, dms lb. 4.35 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .16½- .17
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon black (see Black, Carbon).
Dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd. metropolitan area, ton 73.00 -115.00
cyls., same basis lb. .08 - .09
solid, same basis lb. .035 .040
Disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. to competitive points lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½- .09
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
less than 30 dms lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0545- —
Tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11½- .13¾

Carbon tetrachloride, tech., consumers, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .10½- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .13¼- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .09½- —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom seed, bleached, "A" lb. 3.20 - —
"B" lb. 3.10 - —
decorticated, Ceylon, cs. lb. 1.95 - —
Guatemalan, cs. lb. 2.90 - —
green, Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Alleppey, bgs. lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.40 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 14.50 -15.20
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .295 - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units. .12 - —
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, dms., dlvd. million units. .21 - —
b-Carotene, pure, crystalline, 1,600,000 A units to 1,670,000 per gram., cns. gram. .35 - —
in vegetable oil, 400,000 A units per gram, cns. gram. .084 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 4.50 8.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .30 Nom.

Casein, dom., acid precip., standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .32 Nom.
premium, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .38 - —
imp., Argentine, acid-precip., grd., bgs., c.l., duty paid lb. .21 - .21½
New Zealand, same basis lb. .25 - .26
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, "A", bls. lb. .19½- .20
"B" lb. .19 - .20
"C" lb. .17½- .18
Corinje "A" lb. .20 - —
"B" lb. .19½- —
"C" lb. .18¾- .19
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazil ton 160.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.00 -40.00
Castoreum, nat., cns. lb. 5.00 -30.00
syn., cns lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls. lb. .75 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs. lb. .43 - .44
Indian, bgs. lb. .17 - .17½
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. E lb. .35 - .46
Acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .585 - .595
half-second, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 - .555
Scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cerium chloride, dms., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
Hydrate 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Oxalate, NF, bgs., works lb. 1.00 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 1.85 - 1.98
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs. lb. .78 - —
Roman, cs. lb. 1.50 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
smaller lots, works lb. .27 .50
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, bulk, lump, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton 55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant. ton 75.00 -80.00
40-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton 81.00 -85.00
Pinewood, gran., bgs., c.l., works, South ton 57.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton 57.00 -67.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South. ton 53.50 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton 56.50 -71.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton 38.00 - —
t.l., works, South ton 41.00 - —
Chestnut extract, Italian, solid, 60% tannin, bgs., exdock, plus duty lb. .09⅛- —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., exdock, plus duty lb. .10⅝- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.03 - —
100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.05 - —
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .66 - —
clarif., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .11¾- .13
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.92 - —
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.12 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.12 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 7.12 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., min. 10,000 lbs. or over, frt. alld lb. .75 - —
less than 10,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .73 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .72 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .68 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .75 - .77
l.c.l., same basis lb. .77 - .79
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works lb. 1.05 - —
l.t.l., works lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.95 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .81 - —
powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .35½- .37
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36½- .38
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .35½- .37
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36½- .38
Chlorophyll, oil-soluble, not fixed, 4%, pails, tins, works lb. 4.25 - —
copper fixed, 6½%, tins, pails, works lb. 4.23 - —
dms., pails, works lb. 3.75 - —
8%, pails, dms., works lb. 4.00 - 4.80
14%, dms., works lb. 8.90 - —
conc., dom., 50%, dms., works, 100% basis lb. 42.00 - —
75%, dms., works, 100% basis lb. 45.00 - —
90%-100%, dms., works, 100% basis lb. 45.00 - —
imp., 60%, tins, 100% basis. lb. 58.00 - —
75% tins, 100% basis lb. 58.00 - —
90% tins, 100% basis lb. 58.00 - —

in every direction...

TRONA® CHEMICALS

point the way to better products for modern living

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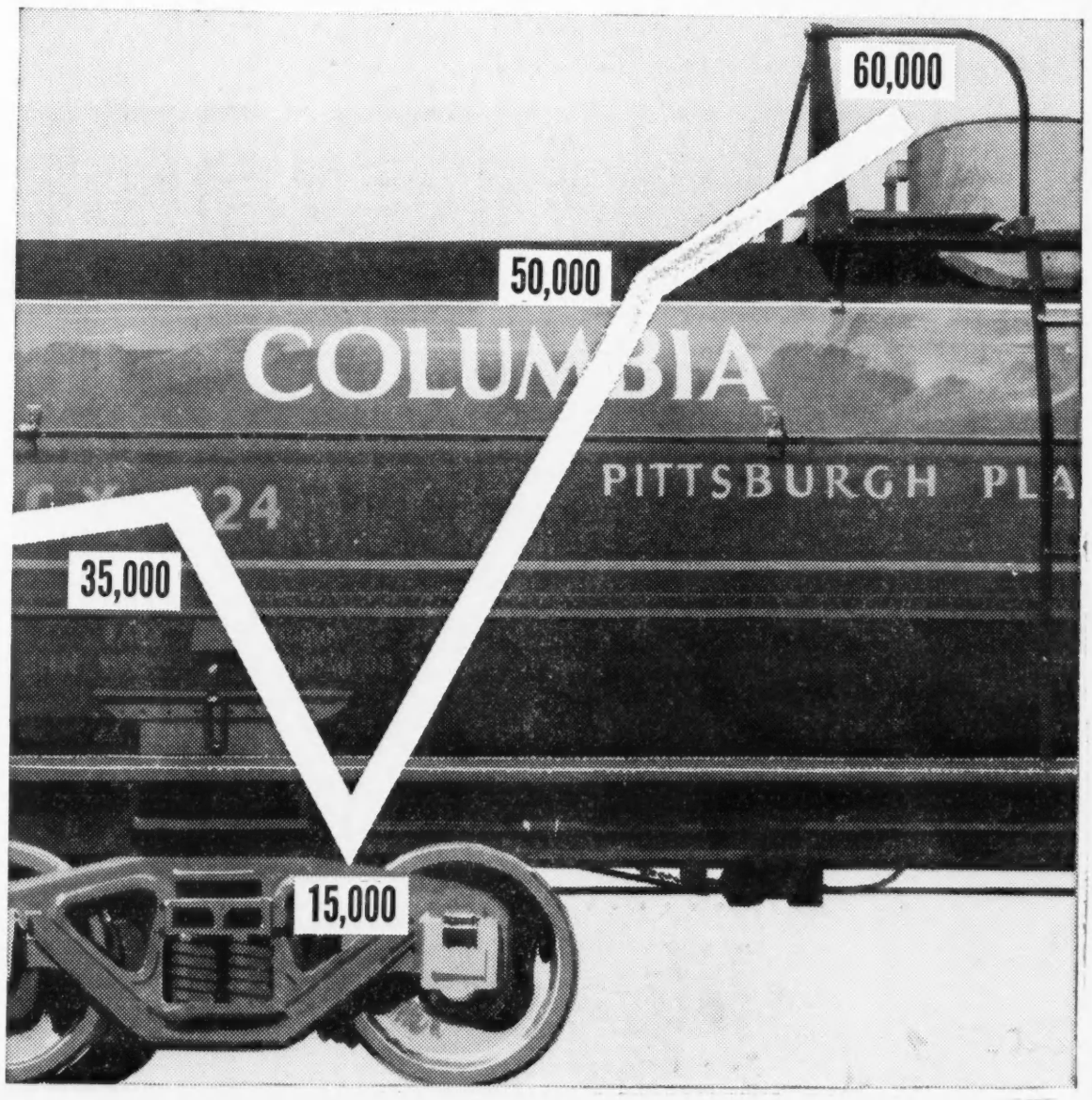
Chloropicrin, coml., bots. lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .09¼- —
cbys., works lb. .11¼- —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide).
Trioxide, NF, bots. lb. .82 - .89
Yellow (see Yellow chrome).
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
yellow, broken, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
Cinchonidine, cryst. cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .65 - —
Sulfate, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .35 - —
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .52 - .57
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .27½- .30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cns., dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs. lb. .95 - —
"000", bgs., afloat lb. 1.06 - —
Citral, bots., cns. lb. 5.45 - 5.90
Citronellal, bots., dms. lb. 3.10 - —
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb. 4.85 - 5.15
Civet, artif, bots. lb. 13.75 -15.00
nat., bots. oz. 7.50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn. ton. 19.50 - —
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn. ton. 10.00 - —
purif., bgs., c.l., Tenn. ton. 20.50 - —
imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port long-ton. 42.00 -45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port long-ton. 27.00 -30.20
China, dom., dry-grd., airfloat, 99% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton. 10.00 - —
l.c.l., Georgia, works ton. 15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton. 13.50 -14.50
l.c.l. ton. 35.00 - 36.00
imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex-dock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton. 20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton. 50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. net ton. 60.00 -65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bgs. lb. .39 - —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .48 - —
CMC, crude, 96%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .39½- .41
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- .43
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .39½- .41
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .41½- .43
purif., high vis. (see Gum Cellulose).
standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld. lb. .53 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale for solns., dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .255 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse. gal. .275 - —
tanks, ex works gal. .155 - .159
refd., resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .2650- .32
l.c.l., ex-whse. gal. .2850- .34
tanks, ex-whse. gal. .1650- .1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs., dlvd. lb. 1.83 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd. lb. 2.62 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .75¾- —
liq., 6% Co., dms. lb. .61 - —
Metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex whse. lb. 2.60 - —
Naphthanate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd. lb. .48¼- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.00 - —
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs. lb. 1.96 - —
70-71% Co., kgs. lb. 1.90 - —
Phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd. lb. 1.69 - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms. lb. .29¾- —
dlvd. lb. .79 - —
Sulfate cryst., 21% Co., dms., monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd. lb. 1.32 - —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd. lb. .43¾- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 17.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 13.75 - —
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .44½- .49
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 11.75 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 10.25 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls. lb. .20 - .22
blue, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz. 33.50 -40.00
Colchicum root, bls. lb. .45 - .55
seed, bgs. lb. .75 - 1.00
Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½- —
flexible, dms. lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls. lb. .25 - .30
Colombo root, bls. lb. .15 - .16
Condurango bark, bales. lb. .40 - .50
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms. lb. .90 - 1.20
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .4075- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .4225- —
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .50¾- .51¼
cryst., bbls., works lb. .34¾- .35¼
Cyanide, tech., bbls., 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .80½- —
1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .81½- —
smaller lots lb. .83½- —
Gluconate, dms. lb. 3.15 - 3.35
Hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .57½- —
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis lb. .46 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .33¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —

Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .58 - —
red, 97%, USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000 lb. lots lb. .69½- —
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000 lots or more, works. lb. .67½- —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55½- .65¼
Quinolinolate, fib. dms. lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .31½- —
Sulfate, CP, gran., bbls., works lb. .2360- —
cryst., 99% bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 16.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 17.20 -19.70
Monohydrated, 35%, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 27.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 27.75 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 35.85 - —
l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 37.35 - —
Undecylate, dms. lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Copra, Atlantic, Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton. 162.50 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f. ton. 157.50 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .10 - —
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .08 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .08 - —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.16 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
Syrup, 42°, non-ret. dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.14 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.29 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk gram. 3.50 - 3.55
Cottonseed meal, expeller, 41%, bgs., Memphis ton. 52.50 - —
solvent, same basis ton. 51.50 - —
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .85 - .9
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms. lb. 3.20 - 3.45
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).

Creosote carbonate, NF, bots, cbys. lb. 3.03 - 3.26
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 - —
soln., 80%, tanks, works gal. .2068- —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .42 - .44
l.c.l., same basis gal. .53 - .55
tanks, same basis gal. .33 - .35
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.65
hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.35
pinewood, dms., c.l., incl. lb. .0561 - —
l.c.l., incl lb. .0634- —
N. Y. whse lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .1625- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1675- —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1775- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis lb. .160 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .1775- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis lb. .160 - —
2-97%, 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .2175- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2225- —
tanks, same basis lb. .200 - —

o-Cresol, m.p. over 30°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
o-Cresol, 29°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
25-29°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 49 - —
Methyl ether, cns. lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- .25
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
Insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 16.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 17.75 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .27 - .30
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - .31¼
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs. lb. .60 - .65
powd., cs. lb. .75 - .80
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. lb. .15 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .14½- .15
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08½- —



How many tank cars of liquid chlorine would you say were produced last year?

Total production of liquid chlorine by America's chemical industry in 1955 was an estimated 3,407,935 tons.

This represents an increase of 38% since 1950 and an increase of 65% since 1945.

Based on 55 ton capacity cars, last year's chlorine production was enough to fill a string of 61,962 tank cars.

Chlorine continues to grow. This year, Columbia-Southern remains the leading merchant producer of chlorine.

Columbia-Southern's sales, traffic, and technical departments are always ready and pleased to assist you with your chlorine problems.

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SUBSIDIARY OF PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
ONE GATEWAY CENTER · PITTSBURGH 22 · PENNSYLVANIA

DISTRICT OFFICES: Cincinnati • Charlotte • Chicago Cleveland • Boston • New York • St. Louis • Minneapolis New Orleans • Dallas • Houston • Pittsburgh • Philadelphia • San Francisco
IN CANADA: Standard Chemical Limited and its Commercial Chemicals Division

Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton 55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works unit-ton 2.75 - —
Indust. grade, bgs., c.l. works ton 75.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works ton 96.00 - —
6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton 120.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99% tech., dms., c.l., works gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28½- .37¾
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .30 - .38¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .27 - .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Cyclohexene, min. 98%, b.r. 82.5°C-85°C, 360-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .60 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .52 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works, cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots, gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2-4-D, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .46
Butyl ester, dms., c.l., works, lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .49
tanks, same basis lb. .39 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - .49
tanks, works lb. .39 - —
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd. fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - .27
smaller lots, same basis lb. .24 - .28
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .28
smaller lots, same basis lb. .25 - .29
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38½- —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton 49.50 - —
14½% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton 50.00 - —
17% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton 58.00 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 18% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton 64.10 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bag carlot prices.
Degras, neutral, bbls lb. .10 - .18
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride bots. 24.00 -25.00
dl, bots lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.18 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.33 - —
canary, light paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 8.92 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.07 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.02 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.76 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.91 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs higher.
Potato, imported, bgs lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .32¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¾- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .32¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¾- —
o-Dianisidine, fib. dms lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .89¾- .90
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90¼- .91
tanks, same basis lb. .88 - —
p-Dibromobenzene bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —

Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .66 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66½- .67
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .64 - .64½
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .64 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .95 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .30½- .31½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- .32½
tanks, dlvd lb. .29½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
tanks, works lb. .03 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works lb. .49½- —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .58¼- .59
l.c.l., same basis lb. .59¼- .60
Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .31½- —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.85 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .69 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .70 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .67 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .42 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .43 - .45
tanks same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27 - —
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48 - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼- —
acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .30½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼- —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20 - —
acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25¼- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo. 100.00 -147.50
kilo. 110.00 -152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms., lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 5.00 - 5.50
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .35 - .38
Stearate, dms., ton lots lb. .25 - —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .64½- .65
tanks, works lb. .62 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works. lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .07 - .0745
Sulfate, bulk gram. .07 - .0745
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.55 - —
tech., dms lb. 1.09 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl pnthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .30½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾- —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs lb. .10 - .10¼
nat., bgs. lb. .09 - —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb. 5.25 - 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.23 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .68 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. .69 - —
tanks, dlvd. 100% basis lb. .66 - —
Hydroquinone, dms. lb. 1.70 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l. works lb. .30½- —
tanks, works lb. .27½- —

MONTROSE
CHEMICAL COMPANY
104-112 LISTER AVENUE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

tricresyl phosphate
.....
dioctyl phthalate
.....
dibutyl phthalate
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EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS

R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.
10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
1721 TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. 1.27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.28 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.25 - —
Sulfate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .16 - —
10-gal ret. dms.. l.c.l.. works. lb. .16½ - —
Dimethylamine 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .42 - —
l.c.l. frt equald lb. 42½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
40% soln. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. frt equald lb. .39½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l. frt alld lb. .30½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. 28½ - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms. works. lb. .34 - .39
tanks works lb. .33 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .68 - —
smaller lots lb. .71 - —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms lb. .22 - —
89°C., dms lb. .24 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystalizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .15 - —
crystalizing at 48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .20 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms lb. .11 - —
refd., 63°C., dms lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .33½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60½ - .61
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .58 - .58½
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .61 - —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
Dipentene dest-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .47 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .52 - —
ex-whse. gal. .62 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .59 - —
dlvd. N. Y gal. .67 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .45 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .54 - .61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .53¾ - —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
fused, tanks, works, frt. equald, lb. .29 - —
tech., fused, tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .28 - —
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .51 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms lb. 5.00 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼ - —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock ton 70.00 - 72.00
Divinylbenzene 20-25% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.05 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:—

Blue, FD & C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 - 17.60
No. 2 lb. 15.65 - 17.60
Green, FD & C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 - 17.60
No. 2 lb. 19.60 - 22.85
No. 3 lb. 21.30 - 35.90
Red, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 5.90 - 7.85
No. 2 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 3 lb. 19.60 - 22.85
No. 4 lb. 5.55 - 7.50
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 - 17.60
Yellow, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 9.15 - 11.05
No. 5 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 6 lb. 3.30 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Black, D&C, No. 1 lb. 10.50 - 10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 - 16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5 lb. 15.65 - 16.10
No. 6 lb. 15.65 - 16.10
No. 7 lb. 14.35 - 14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3 lb. 10.50 - 10.95
No. 4 lb. 19.60 - 20.05
No. 5 lb. 5.25 - 5.70
No. 17 lb. 10.50 - 10.95
No. 18 lb. 23.55 - 24.00
No. 19 lb. 15.00 - 15.45
No. 21 lb. 3.10 - 3.60
No. 22 lb. 10.50 - 10.95
No. [illegible] lb. 24.20 - 24.65
No. 33 lb. 17.00 - 17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2 lb. 15.65 - 16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7 lb. 10.50 - 10.95
No. 8 lb. 10.50 - 10.95
No. 10 lb. 13.05 - 13.50
No. 11 lb. 13.05 - 13.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots. dlvd:—

Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 - 16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 - 16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 13.05 - 13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.50 - 10.95

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

20 Chrysoidine Y, dustless lb. .89 - —
27 Fast light, orange 2G lb. 1.09 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .89 - —
36 Yellow 2G lb. 1.00 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc lb. 1.29 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.31 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .98 - —
151 Orange AD lb. .67 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .80 - —
176 Fast red A lb. 1.18 - —

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

179 Rubine XX, conc lb. 1.25 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. 1.11 - —
561 Brown B lb. 2.45 - —
581 Black EB, 200% lb. 1.13 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RU, conc. lb. 1.03 - —
202 Chrome blue black R, conc. lb. .91 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .94 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. 1.10 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. .92 - —
234 Brown Y lb. 1.08 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. 1.16 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 1.62 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc lb. 1.44 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 1.86 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc. lb. 2.43 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.80 - —
332 Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless lb. 1.16 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 3.11 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 2.20 - —
401 Diazo black BHD lb. .79 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc lb. 1.30 - —
419 Red FC lb. 1.23 - —
420 Brown M lb. 1.19 - —
448 Red 4BX, conc lb. 1.43 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.63 - —
593 Green BY, conc lb. .87 - —
596 Yellow Brown K, extra lb. 1.08 - —
620 Yellow 2G lb. 1.11 - —
639 Fast Yellow GG lb. 1.97 - —
640 Yellow XX lb. 1.95 - —
655 Yellow OX lb. 2.24 - —
657 Green Y lb. 2.31 - —
662 Brilliant green G lb. 3.07 - —
667 Milling green 6B, conc lb. 4.05 - —
671 Blue EG lb. 1.68 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract dlvd.

681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Violet 6BN Powder lb. 1.91 - —
720 Brilliant blue BBG lb. 2.07 - —
729 Blue B, conc lb. 3.06 - —
749 Red BX lb. .87 - —
800 Chinoline yellow ZSS lb. 2.67 - —
860 Induline base ZM lb. 1.07 - —
860 Induline base Z2R lb. 1.07 - —
814 Yellow NN, conc lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc. lb. 3.48 - —
865 Nigrosine J lb. 4.76 - —
922 Blue GXX lb. 1.88 - —
978 Black GXCF, conc lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarine red SC lb. 2.85 - —
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX lb. 3.20 - —
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra. lb. 2.99 - —
1085 Alizarine blue black B lb. 2.56 - —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 2.19 - —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste. lb. 1.93 - —
1101 Jade green N, double paste, lb. 1.10 - —
1106 Blue RS, double paste lb. 3.26 - —
1113 Blue BLFD, double paste lb. 2.48 - —
1150 Olive R, single paste lb. 1.21 - —
1151 Brown R, single paste lb. 1.94 - —
1217 Orange RD, double powder. lb. .31 - —
1171 Indigo synthetic, 20% paste. lb. 3.94 - —

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

p-4 Brown PG lb. 2.54 - —
p-14 Brown EB lb. 1.83 - —
p-24 Gray L lb. 1.76 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 3.07 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc lb. 2.10 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN lb. 1.44 - —
p-813 Naphthol SWF lb. 2.03 - —

Dyes, coaltar, oil soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd.

24 Oil orange Z-7078 lb. 1.06 - —
73 Oil scarlet ZBL lb. 1.44 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works,

1073 Oil violet ZIRS lb. 6.81 - —
1078 Alizarine cyanine green base Z lb. 6.13 - —
1080 Oil violet special Z lb. 6.81 - —
Oil black ZBC lb. 4.46 - —
Oil black ZBD lb. 3.03 - —
Oil black ZHH lb. 4.61 - —
Oil black ZMM lb. 6.52 - —
Oil blue ZN lb. 8.02 - —
Oil blue ZV lb. 4.95 - —
Oil orange ZMG lb. 1.32 - —
Oil red Z-1700 lb. 1.49 - —
Oil yellow ZG, conc lb. 6.33 - —

Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100 lb. dms. dlvd.

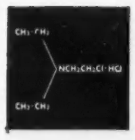
p-517 Spirit yellow ZR lb. 4.62 - —
p-520 Spirit orange ZR, conc lb. 5.87 - —
Spirit black ZRB lb. 2.95 - —
Spirit brown ZG lb. 5.30 - —
Spirit red ZB, conc lb. 6.41 - —

specially prepared

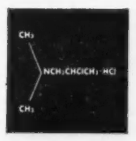
INDIVIDUALIZED INTERMEDIATES

DIALKYL AMINO ALKYL CHLORIDES provide a versatile group of intermediates for pharmaceutical synthesis. Continuously produced by Michigan Chemical Corporation for many years, individual members of this intermediates family provide manufacturers with a convenient method for introducing the dialkyl amino alkyl radical into organic nuclei to produce substituted amines, esters, and ethers. All are available in commercial quantities. Write for samples, technical data, and prices.

for pharmaceutical synthesis

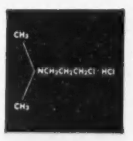


beta-Diethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride. (DEC). $(CH_3CH_2)_2\ NCH_2CH_2Cl.\ HCl$. A granular solid. Specially suited for use as an intermediate in organic chemical manufacture, including the production of antispasmodic agents and other pharmaceuticals.



beta - Dimethylaminoisopropyl Chloride Hydrochloride. $(CH_3)_2\ NCH_2CHClCH_3.\ HCl$. (DMIC). An organic intermediate similar in appearance and properties to DEC and DMC. Specially prepared for manufacture of analgesics and other pharmaceuticals. Other potential uses in organic synthesis.

beta-Dimethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride. (DMC). $(CH_3)_2\ NCH_2CH_2Cl.\ HCl$. A granular solid. Specially prepared for use in manufacture of antihistaminics and other pharmaceuticals. Other potential uses in organic synthesis. Relatively non-toxic in hydrochloride form.



gamma - Dimethylaminopropyl Chloride Hydrochloride. $(CH_3)_2\ NCH_2CH_2CH_2Cl.\ HCl$. (DMPC). A white powder of singular purity. A versatile intermediate for pharmaceutical and organic syntheses, available exclusively from Michigan Chemical.

Other widely used intermediates supplied by Michigan Chemical Corporation include Hydrobromic Acid, Methyl Bromide, Ethyl Bromide, Monobromobenzene, Trimethylene Chlorobromide, Phosphorous Tribromide and Cyclopentyl Bromide. Write for booklet "Individualized Intermediates."

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MICHIGAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION

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EASTERN SALES OFFICE: 230 Park Avenue, New York 17, New York

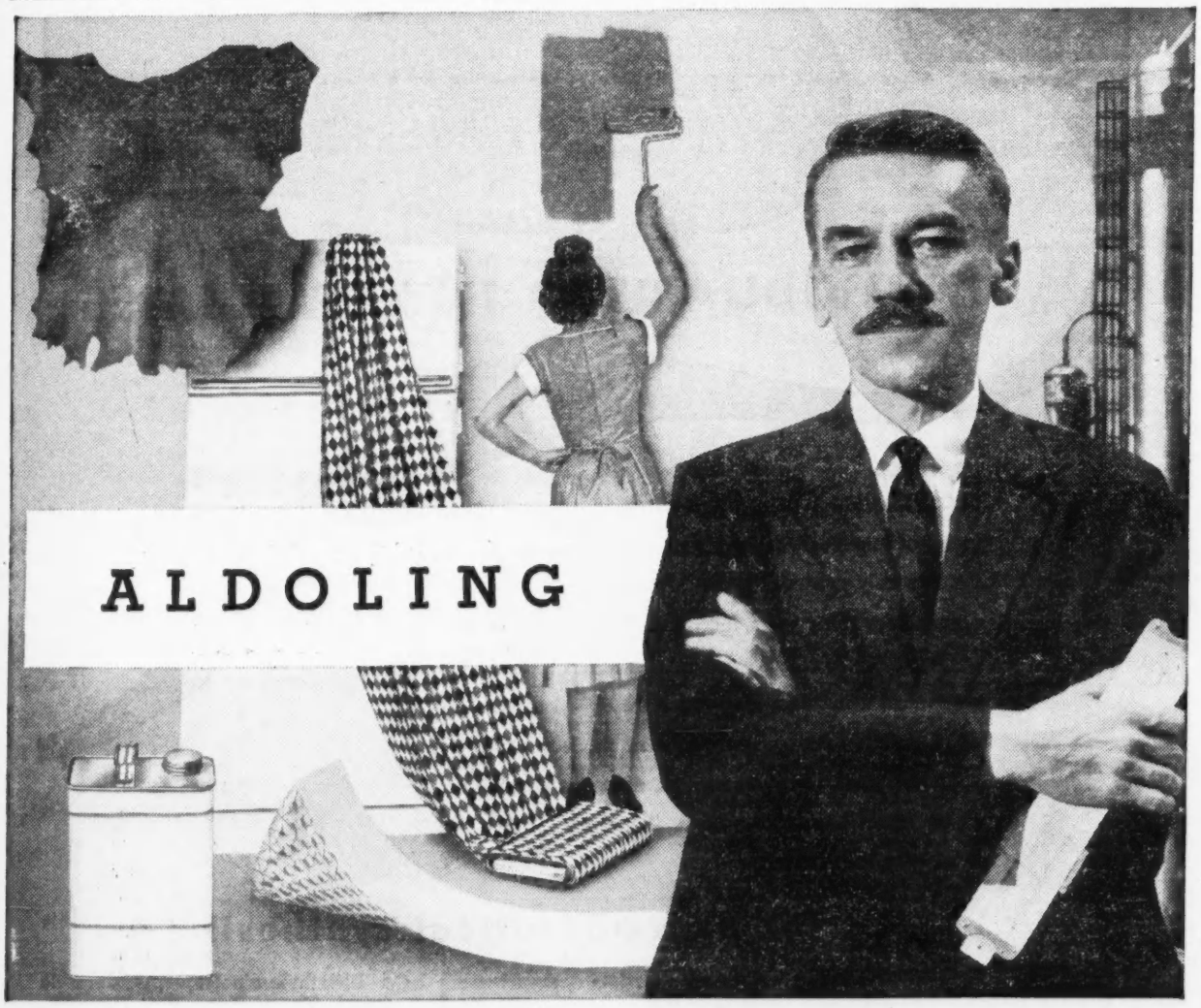
BASIC MANUFACTURER OF INDUSTRIAL, PHARMACEUTICAL AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

E

Echinacea root, bls ..... lb. 1.10 - —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls ..... lb. 1.05 - 1.07
tanners, bbls ..... lb. .06 - .06½
Elm bark, grinding, bls ..... lb. .30 - .32
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .45 - —
select, bundles ..... lb. .75 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots ..... oz. 42.50 - 44.00
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd., 100% basis ..... lb. 3.75 - —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots ..... oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots ..... oz. .92 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots ..... oz. .75 - —
Sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots ..... oz. .72 - —
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots ..... oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .33 - —
Epinephrine, syn., USP, bots., 100-gram lots ..... gram .60 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst ..... kilo 150.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined ..... lb 2.00 - —
Eserine salicylate, bots ..... oz. 84.00 - —
Sulfate, bots ..... oz. 84.00 - —
Ether (see specific product).
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .14
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .15
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .11½
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .15¼- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .11¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .12 - —
syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .11½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .11¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .12 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .58 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .56 - —
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd ..... lb. .36 - —
t.t.l., dlvd ..... lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .34 - —
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E ..... lb. .42 - .44
l.c.l., frt. alld. E ..... lb. .44 - .46
Butyl ketone, dms, c.l., works ..... lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .36 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .34 - —
Ethyl butyrate, works ..... lb. .80 - 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).
Cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works ..... lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .72 - .80
vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works ..... lb. .65 - .70
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .67 - .81
Chloride, tech., cyl., works ..... .20 - .22
dms., works ..... lb. .18 - .20
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —
Cinnamate, cns ..... lb. 2.71 - 3.45
Ether, absoluate, ACS, dms ..... lb. .27 - —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns ..... lb. 1.01 - —
½-lb. cns ..... lb. 1.11 - —
¼-lb. cns ..... lb. 1.21 - —
indust., dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .10 - —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots ..... lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Iodide, cbys., works ..... lb. 3.30 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l. and less than truckload, works, frt. equald ..... lb. .51½- .52
Morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots ..... oz. 11.85 - —
Nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Oenanthate, dms. ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .50 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .47 - —
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., l.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .41½- —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works, lb. 1.02 - —
c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43½- —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls. ..... lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-)
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .52 - —
tanks, frt alld ..... lb. .50 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l., or t.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .17 - —
l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15 - —
Ethylene dichloride, dms. c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .12¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13½- —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .19½- —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .18½- —
acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .17 - —
Monomethyl ether, dms, c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .18½- —
acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .29¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .27 - —
Monostearate, triple pressed, dms ..... lb. .34 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .15½- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, 100% basis ..... lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E., 100% basis ..... lb. .47 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis ..... lb. .44 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots ..... lb. 6.20 - 6.75
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Eugenol, USP, bots ..... lb. 2.65 - —
Euphorbia herb, bls ..... lb. .15 - .17

F

Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton. 16.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher.
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs ..... lb. .17½- —
Czech, medium, bgs ..... lb. .11½- —
Indian, light, bgs ..... lb. .12 - .13
Roumanian, bgs ..... lb. .11 - —
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs ..... lb. .08½- .09
Moroccan, bgs ..... lb. .08½- .09
Ferric acetate, liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .09¾- —
soln., USP IX, cbys ..... lb. .16 - —
djns. ..... lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots ..... lb. 13.00 - 14.00
Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 7.25
42° Be, photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis, 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works ..... lb. .07¼- .09
Citrate, gran., dms. ..... lb. .86 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms ..... lb. 3.45 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾- —
Oxalate, gran., dms ..... lb. .85 - .87
Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, powd., gran., pearls, dms., 10,000 lb. lots lb. .40½- —
Resinate, 6¾% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .29½- —
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton. 31.75 - 33.75
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 34.75 - 40.75
lb. .37 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .60 - .63
green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .60 - .63
Oxalate, fine gran., dms ..... lb. .25½- .28½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½- .33½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms ..... lb. .94 - —
Sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 34.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton. 40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton. 27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms ..... lb. .09½- .10
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns ..... gal. 32.00 - —
Oregon, bbls. ..... gal. 4.00 - —
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver).
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton. 136.00 - —
Scrap, same basis ton. 132.00 - —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Formaldehyde, USP, 37% (inhibited), methanol, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0675- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .072 - .0725
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .04 - —
Zone 2, 12-15% methanol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .071 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .043 - —
Methanol-free (uninhibited), Zone 1, tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .0375- —
Zone 2, tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .04 - —
Fringetree bark, bls ..... lb. .60 - .61
Fullers' earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines, ton. 19.00 - —
powd., insecticide grade, dried, bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton. 17.50 - —
calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 20.00 - 21.75
oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 16.30 - 17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 17.50 - 18.00
spent, bgs., c.l., shipt. point ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Furfural, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .12 - —
dlvd. W ..... lb. .13 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .15½- —



CELANESE REFINES A CHEMICAL PROCESS AND CREATES A RICH NEW SOURCE FOR PRODUCT IMPROVEMENTS

Synthesizing organic chemicals by aldol condensation is a standard processing method. But now through the refinements introduced by Celanese, Aldol Production has suddenly taken on new meaning for manufacturers in many fields.

Celanese Aldoling has the efficiency, economy, and capacity of compactness. In place of single aldol units, there is one consolidated aldol installation which utilizes specially developed techniques and depends only upon Celanese-produced aldehydes and ketones. A typical end product is trimethylolpropane.

A few short months ago, trimethylolpropane was just a polyol with high promise to producers of alkyd resins and polyurethane foams. But it was too expensive; its supply questionable. Today, higher purity trimethylolpropane is available from Celanese in continuous commercial volume...and at a price that makes it competitive in all applications.

Similarly released by Celanese Aldoling for full commercial development: methyl isopropenyl ketone and 3-methoxy butanol. Other high potential chemicals are in the development stage.

Is there an organic chemical you can't get at because of supply, purity, or price? It may be on the Celanese Aldol schedule. Write Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division, Dept. 556-F, 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16.

Basic reasons..... .....for improved products

Acids, Alcohols, Aldehydes, Anhydrides, Esters
Functional Fluids, Gasoline Additives, Glycols, Ketones, Oxides
Polyols, Plasticizers, Salts, Solvents, Vinyl Monomers

Celanese® CHEMICALS

Agricultural, automotive, aviation, building, electrical, paper, pharmaceutical, plastics, surface coatings, textile.

Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43½- —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. 21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —

G

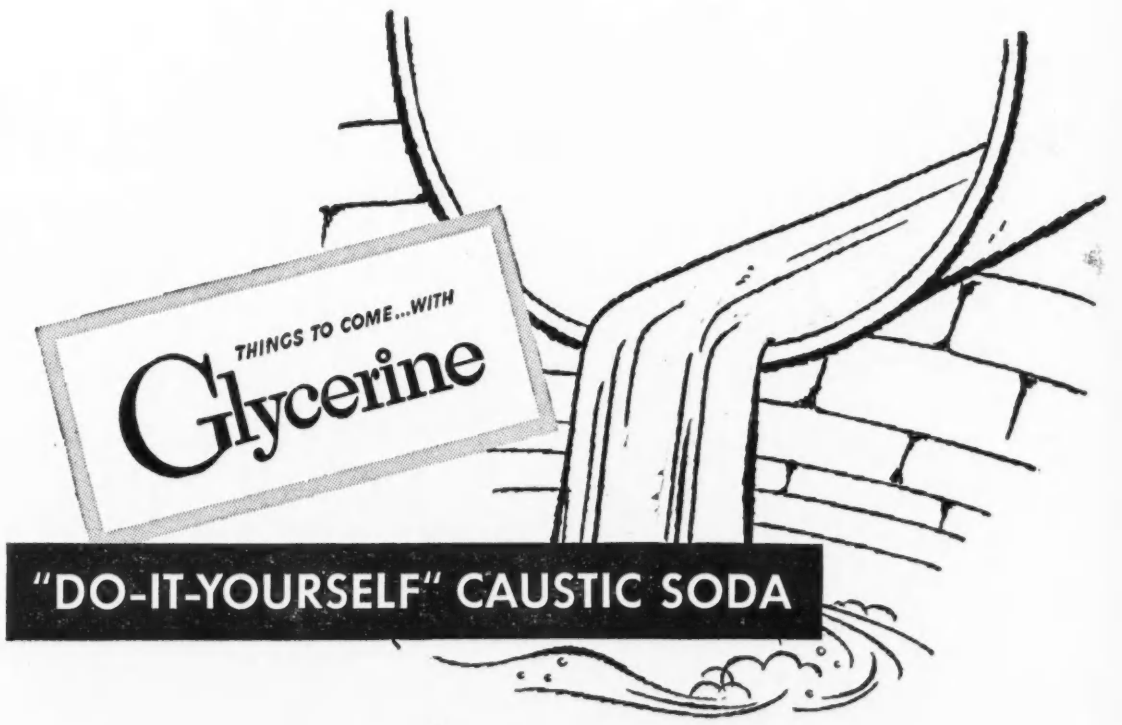
G salt, bbls., frt. alld, 100% basis lb. .73 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline)
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, bbls., c.l. lb. .48 - —
150 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .59 - —
200 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .65 - —
225 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .68 - —
275 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .76 - —
Gelsemium root, bls. lb. .23 - .24
Gentian root, bls. lb. .17 - .20
grd., bbls., bxs. lb. .22 - .23
powd. bbls. bxs lb. .23 - .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. lb. 4.50 - 4.80
standard, cns., dms. lb. 4.20 - —
Geranyl acetate, cns. lb. 4.50 - 4.80
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bots lb. 6.00 -10.25
Root, African, bls. lb. .33 - .34
Cochin, bgs. lb. .31 - .32
Jamaican, No. 2, bgs. lb. .60 Nom.
No. 3, bgs lb. .64 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .29 - —
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Sodium sulfate).
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17 - —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .20½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .21 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22 - —
green, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .13¾- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .14 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .14½- —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .15 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .16 - —
180 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17 - —
200 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18½- —
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
299-330 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks lb. .18½ Nom.
soaplye, 80%, tanks lb. .16½- —
refd., BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29¾- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29¾- —
USP, CP, 95% dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 - —
yellow, dist., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).
Glycerol (see Gylcerine).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 2.23 - 2.50
powd., bxs lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, white, choice, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07¾- .07½
yellow, tanks, dlvd. lb. .06¾- .06⅞
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works. lb. 6.40 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .40 - —
16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - —
31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - —
45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss. N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - 1.10
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .42 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .43 - —
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.60 - —
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works. lb. 3.95 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 3.50 - —
water dispersable, bbls lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
paste, kegs lb. .38 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .38 - .40
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins lb 2.10 - 2.15
liq., cbys., dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms lb. 3.40 - 3.45

Gum, aloe (see Aloe).
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs lb. .22 - .23
powd., USP, bbls lb. .27 - .28
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .38 - .42
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .23 - —
No. 2, bgs lb. .19 - .21
No. 3, bgs lb. .16½- .18
Manila C, bgs .40 - .42
CBB, bgs lb. .37 Nom.
DBB, bgs lb. .29 - .31
DK, bgs lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs lb. .14 - Nom.
MA, soft, bgs lb. .21 - .23
WS, bgs lb. No stocks.
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .24 - .26
bgs lb. .24 - .26
nubs, bgs lb. .33 - .35
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .22
sorts, bgs lb. .22 - —
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .28 - —
nubs, bgs lb. .39 - .40
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, cs lb. .27 - .29
dust, bgs lb. .16½- .17½
E, bgs lb. .20 - .22
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .14 - .15½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08 - .09
black, bold, bgs lb. .14 - .16
unscraped, bgs lb. .11 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs lb. .14½- .15½
nubs, bgs lb. .18 - .19
Siam, cs lb. .39 - —
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .46 - .48
No. 2, bbls lb. .31 - .34
No. 3, bbls lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs lb. .16½- .17
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .22

Gum, ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Md., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .14½- .16
Wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
Guar, food grade, bgs., c.l. lb. .40 - —
tech. grade, bgs., c.l. lb. .32 - —
Karaya, No. 1, NF, powd., bbls lb. .55 - —
lb. .55 - —
No. 2, powd., bbls. lb. .45 - —
No. 3, powd., bbls lb. .40 - —
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .38 - .41
Myrrh, cs. lb. .55 - —
Opium (see Opium).
Oibanum siftings, cs lb. .15 - .20
tears, cs. lb .22 - .30
Rosin (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings Market).
Sterculia (see Gum Karaya).
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbons, cs. lb. 3.50 - 4.25
No. 2, cs lb. 3.00 - 3.50
No. 3, cs lb. 2.50 - 3.00
powd., USP, bbls lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper, bgs. trucks, dlvd. N Y C ton.20.30 - —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., same basis ton.20.00 - —
works, N. Y. C ton.17.00 - —
imp., English, 100-lb. paper bags, ex dock, N. Y. C. ton 55.00 - —
ex warehouse ton.60.00 -62.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs lb. .24 - .28
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms lb. 3.30 - 3.70
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. 70 - 75
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No 4 bbls., l.c.l lb. .39 - —
No 5, bbls., l.c.l lb. .37 - —
paste No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .20½- —
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .14¾- —
Borger, Tex gal. 14¾- —
Hesperidin, purified, 25 lb. lots, f.o.b. works lb. 8.95 - —
Methylchalcone, bots., works, 50-lb. lots lb.22.50 - —
5-lb lots lb.23.00 - —
1-lb lots lb.23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb. 1.98 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .222 - —
1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .232 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .249 - —



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Hexamethylenetetramine—Lime Spray

Hexamethylenetetramine, USP, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, same basis	lb.	.40½-	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.41½-	—
Hexane indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J	gal.	.19 -	—
Baytown, Tex	gal.	.15½-	—
Borger, Tex	gal.	.15½-	—
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.34½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35 -	—
tanks, works	lb	.33 -	—
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms	lb.	4.00 -	7.50
Salicylate, dms	lb.	1.75 -	—
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.14 -	—
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., less than truckload, works	lb.	.71 -	—
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd	lb.	14.00 -	—
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	14.50 -	—
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots.	kilo	400.00 -	—
l-Histidine hydrochloride, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works	kilo	80.00	85.00
1-5 kilo lots, works	kilo	90.00	95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots	oz.	6.50 -	—
Methylbromide, USP, bots	oz.	5.65 -	—
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago	unit-ton	6.25 -	—
Horehound herb, bls	lb.	16 -	.19
Hydrastine, bots	oz.	29.50	31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots	oz.	29.50	31.00
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).			
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La.	lb.	3.00 -	3.30
85%, ret. dms., same basis	lb.	1.35 -	1.55
Hydrate, 100%, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La.	lb.	1.60 -	1.90
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., dms	gram.	4.50 -	—
Alcohol, bulk, bots., dms	gram.	4.50 -	—
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works	lb.	.30 -	.40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works	lb.	.45 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.55 -	.60
Fluoride anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E. dlvd. W	lb.	.30½-	.32½
tanks, works	lb.	.21 -	—
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.03¾-	.05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.202 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.211 -	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.1800-	—
Hydroquinone, pnoto grade, bbls., dms	lb.	.98 -	1.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.82½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.84½-	—
Hydroxycitronellal, cns	lb.	7.65 -	7.90
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).			
Hyoscyamine, bots	oz.	13.50 -	—
Hydrobromide, bots	oz.	6.00 -	7.00
Sulfate, bots	oz.	7.00 -	7.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.52 -	—
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.35 -	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.27 -	—

I

Ichthammol, NF, jars	lb.	.75 -	2.57
Indian red (see Red, Indian).			
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).			
Indole, CP, bots	lb.	17.00 -	21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd	lb.	5.00 -	—
dms., dlvd	lb.	4.50 -	4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, crude, kgs	lb.	1.42 -	—
resub., USP, dms., jars	lb.	2.30 -	2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms.	lb.	3.90 -	—
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs	lb.	4.90 -	5.00
a-Ionone, cns	lb.	5.30 -	5.60
b-Ionone, cs	lb.	6.00 -	7.70
Ipecac root, bgs., whole	lb.	7.50 -	8.00
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	8.50 -	9.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls	lb.	.28 -	.34
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).			
Isoborneol, cns	lb.	1.25 -	1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns	lb.	.62 -	.95
Formate, dms	lb.	.80 -	—
Propionate, dms	lb.	1.15 -	1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns	lb.	.75 -	1.00
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.14¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11¾-	—
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28½-	—
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½-	—
tanks dlvd	lb.	.19½-	—
Isoeugenol, cns	lb.	4.40 -	4.75
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more	kilo.	23.00	25.50
smaller lots	kilo.	24.00	26.00
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex, refy.	gal.	.15½-	—
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).			
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.23½-	—
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).			
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10½-	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).			
Benzene (see Cumene).			
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08 -	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.05 -	—
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate, (CIPC), 70% in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.70 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.714 -	.814
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).			
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works.	lb.	.75 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.80 -	.90
Isoquinoline, dms., works	lb.	.65 -	1.25

J

Jalap root, NF, bls	lb.	.45 -	.55
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.55 -	.65
Juniper berries, bgs	lb.	.18 -	.20
Tar, NF, dms	lb.	.42 -	.60

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).			
NF, powd., fib. dms	lb.	.10 -	.12
colloidal, fib. dms	lb.	.15½-	.17½
Kola nuts, bgs	lb.	.15 -	—

L

Lactose, edible, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.15 -	.15½
2,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.15¾-	.16½
200-1,800-lb. lots, works	lb.	.16¾-	.17
Edible lactose in bgs. ½-1c. lower.			
fermentation grade, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08½-	—
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.21½-	—
2,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.22¼-	—
200-1,800-lb. lots, works	lb.	.22¾-	—
USP lactose in bgs. 1c. lower.			
Lady's slipper root, bls	lb.	1.70 -	1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.26 -	.28
USP, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.24 -	.26
hydrous, dms., works	lb.	.23 -	.25
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago	lb.	.1185-	—
Larkspur seed, bgs	lb.	.20 -	.23
Laurel leaves, Greck, bls	lb.	.12 -	—
Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.11 -	—
Turkish, bls.	lb.	.26 -	.26½
Yugoslavian, bls	lb.	.11 -	—
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., works	lb.	.65½-	—
Lavender flowers, medium, bls	lb.	.75 -	.80
ord., bls	lb.	.25 -	.40
select., bls	lb.	.90 -	—
Lead acetate, white, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.23½-	—
gran., bbls	lb.	.24½-	—
powd., bbls	lb.	.24½-	—
NF, cryst., gran., powd	lb.	.32½-	.33½
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more	lb.	.27½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.28½-	—
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	.41½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.42½-	—
Blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld.	lb.	.17¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼-	—
Carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).			
Chloride, dms	lb.	.45 -	—
Iodide, NF, V jars	lb.	3.82 -	—
Linoleate, fused, 26%% Pb, dms.	lb.	.33 -	—
Metal pigs, prime, N. Y.	lb.	.16 -	—
St. Louis	lb.	.1580-	—
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.33¾-	—
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.34¾-	—
200-2,000-lb. lots, same basis.	lb.	.35¾-	—
Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.			
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.2075-	—
Naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.17 -	—
24% Pb., dms., dlvd	lb.	.21 -	—
solid, 37% Pb., dms., dlvd	lb.	.27½-	—
Nitrate, bbls	lb.	.23¾-	—
Orthosilicate-silica gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works	lb.	.29¾-	.34¼
Peroxide, tech., powd., bbls	lb.	.38¾-	.40¼
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works	lb.	.41 -	—
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.19 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20 -	—
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.192 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.202 -	—
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.1935-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.2035-	—
Resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.32½-	—
Salicylate, normal, dms., works.	lb.	.46 -	—
Silicate (see Lead, white, basic, silicate).			
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate, Lead, white, basic sulfate).			
Tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms	lb.	.15 -	—
24% Pb., dms	lb.	.18½-	—
solid, 50%	lb.	.23¼-	—
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld.	lb.	.19 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20 -	—
Silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld.	lb.	.17¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼-	—
sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld.	lb.	.17¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼-	—
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15 -	.17
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½-	.17½
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13 -	.15
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½-	.16½
Lemon bioflavinoid complex, 25-lb. lots, f.o.b., works	lb.	9.00 -	—
dl-Leucine, dms., works	lb.	12.25	15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls	lb.	.10 -	.12
gran., bbls	lb.	.15 -	.17
powd., bbls	lb	.12 -	.15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¾-	—
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., metropolitan N. Y. destination, freight equalized with nearest producing point	ton.	18.71 -	—
Hydrated, bulk, c.l., same basis	ton.	20.21 -	—
Spray, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	23.21 -	—

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carboxylic anhydrides or acid chlorides		hydroquinone esters
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hydrogen		quinitol
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Mannich condensations		bis-dialkyl-aminomethyl-hydroquinones or 2,5-dimethyl hydroquinone
benzoquinone		quinhydrone
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halogens		halogenated hydroquinones
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Kolbe carboxylation		gentisic acid

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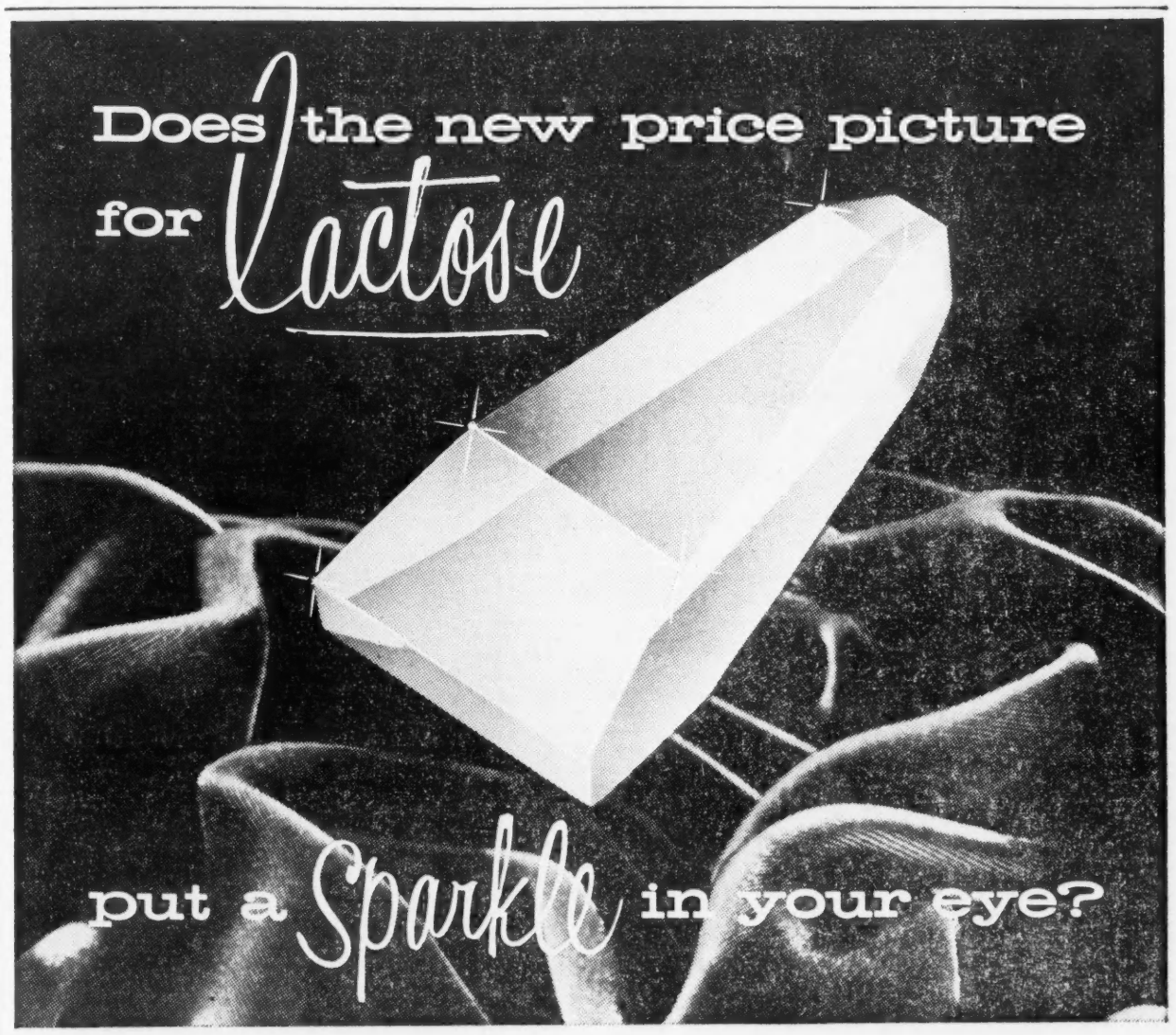
Lime-ammonium nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works, ton 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms., lb. 4.10 - 5.00
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms. lb. 5.30 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.10
96-98%, dms lb. 6.75 - 7.15
ex petitgrain, bots. lb. 5.95 - 6.70
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - 1.09
99%, tech., formulators, dms., frt. alld. lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .30 - —
without leaves, bls lb. .35 - —
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills ton 60.50 - —
extracted, 36% bulk, same basis, ton 52.00 -52.50
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Lithium benzoate, dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Bromide, NF, dms., works, frt. equald. lb. 2.45 - —
Carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.29½- —
ton lots to t.l., dlvd. lb. 1.30 - —
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., frt. alld., works lb. .82 - 1.10½
t.c.l., same basis lb. .85 - 1.11½
Chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots lb. 1.28½- —
tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., or works, frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - 1.05
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.05 - 1.05½
Citrate, NF, dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd. lb. 2.17½- —
ton lots, dlvd lb. 2.18½- —
less ton lots, dlvd lb. 2.23½- —
Hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots, works lb. 10.50 -12.50
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld. lb. .80 - .80½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .81 - .81½
Manganite, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.15
Nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.25 - —
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Stearate, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½- —
ton lots, works lb. .48½- —
less-ton lots, works lb. .53½- —
Sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.15 - —
Titanate, dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.35
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¼- .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Lobelia herb, bls. lb. 1.50 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz. 37.50 -39.00
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 1, boxes, c.l. lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs lb. 1.20 - 2.00
dl-Lysine hydrochloride, bots. kilo. 140.00 -150.00

M

Mace, Siauw, siftings, bls lb. 2.15 - 2.40
West Indian, No. 1, bls. shipment lb. 2.80 - 2.90
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., works lb. .25¼- .26
syn. rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
extra light, bgs., works lb. .29¼- .30
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
USP, light, ctns lb. .35 - .36
heavy, bbls. lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. ton 82.50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah, Wash. ton 40.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .10½- —
t.c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - .13
truckloads, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .12½- —
t.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald lb. .14 - .15
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equalized with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton 50.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 55.00 -105.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.34 - 1.41
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .26½- .30
Metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000 lb. lots or more, works lb. .34½- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots nr more, works lb. .33¾- —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .56 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. .29 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls. lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10½- .12
Sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
t.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.
Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb. .90 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .92 - 1.02
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .26 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.
Mandrake root, bls lb. .55 - .60
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., fib. dms lb. .25 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25½- —
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined, bgs., gross for net, works ton 102.00 - —
paper bgs., works ton 98.50 - —
dms., works ton 106.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots $3 per ton higher.
Gluconate, dms. lb. 1.80 - 1.94
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb. .36 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.52 - —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms. lb. .32½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls. lb. .37½- —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms. lb. .24 - —
precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms. lb. .28 - —
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton 80.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton 87.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms. lb. .24 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 68.00 - —
So. American 30% tannin, c.l., tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 55.00 -58.00
Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 - —
dms. to ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
single dm., works lb. .65 - —
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
Melamine, bgs., carlots, works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Menadione, USP, bots. gram. .044 - .05
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 6.30 - 6.40
syn., USP, racemic, cns. lb. 4.95 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld lb. .40 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .42 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld lb. .50 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .52 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
gran., or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots nr more lb. 4.78 - —
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb. 6.84 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms lb. 7.72 - —
Oxide, red, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. 5.97 - 6.01
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms lb. 6.14 - —



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Mercurous Chloride—Myrobalans

Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, yellow, NF ..... lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP).
Metal, 76 lb. per flask net-flask 261.00 -263.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .1350- —
l.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .1450- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .1150- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine)
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .75 - —
syn., Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd. or truckload min., frt. alld, gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... gal. .51 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .33 - —
4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .30 - —
4,000 gal., min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J gal. .27½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., or truckload min. frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... gal. .54 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min., dlvd. Metropolitan areas gal. .36 - —

Methanol, syn., Zone 2, tanks, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld or dlvd gal. .33 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.65 - —
Methoxychlor 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl acetate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .20½- —
l.c.l. same basis ... lb. .21 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. Zone 1 ... lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., same basis ... lb. .21½- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- —
syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .57 - —
l.c.l. frt. alld E ... gal. .63 - —
tanks, frt. alld E ... gal. .45 - —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory all states west of those four.

Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
l.t.l., dlvd ... lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .37 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ... lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ... lb. .13½- —
Ketone, dms., works ... lb. 1.05 - —
Anthranilate, cns ... lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms ... lb. .53 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, frt alld. E lb. .47 - .61
Cellulose, special vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works. lb. .78 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .65 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .89 - 1.00
standard vis., (15,400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .66 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis ... lb. .72 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs ... lb. .75 - .85
Chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald. lb. .21 - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .15 - —
single unit, same basis lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .46 - .48
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67 - —
Chloroform (see 1,1,1-trichloroethane).
Cinnamate, cns. ... lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
t.c.l., works ... lb. .36 - —
tanks, works ... lb. .34 - —
Ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ... lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .11½- —

Methyl formate, refd., dms ... lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots ... lb. 33.00 -42.00
p-Hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 5.20 - 5.50
Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ... lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .13½- —
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .13½- —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. with Belle, W. Va. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, same basis ... lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .29 - —
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns ... lb. 3.00 - 4.50
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate)
Roseaniline chloride, NF, fib. dms., 5-lb. lots ... lb. 5.64 - —
Salicylate, USP, cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots. gram. .68 —
2-Methylbenzylamine, dms., t.c.l., works lb. 1.25 - —
2-Methylbenzyl dimethylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.89 - —
t.c.l., works ... lb. 1.90 - —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine dms., cs., works lb. .445 - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .45 - —
tanks, works ... lb. .43 - —
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.40
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.40 - 3.55
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
t.c.l., same basis ... lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .11¼- —
α-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - .04
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E ... lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07½- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .08¼- —
t.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
t.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .13 - .13¼
New York ... gal. .16 - —
Molybdenum (metal), powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 7.84 - —
325 mesh, ctns., works ... kilo. 9.13 - —
Trioxide, pure, dms., works ... lb. 1.10 - —
tech., dms., works, basis Mo. content ... lb. 1.31 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .08½- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-α-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ... lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ... lb. .33 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .30 - —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .37½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Morphine, cns ... oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns ... oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns ... oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns ... oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulfate, USP, cns ... oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ... lb. .55¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E ... lb. .52¾- —
Musk, syn., ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.15 - —
25-lb. lots, cns ... lb. 5.20 - —
5-lb. lots, cns ... lb. 5.30 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.30 - —
25-lb. lots, cns ... lb. 5.35 - —
5-lb. lots, cns ... lb. 5.45 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. lots, cns ... lb. 1.45 - —
5 lb. lots, cns ... lb. 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs lb. .10½- —
Dutch, bgs. ... lb. .10½- —
English, yellow, bgs ... lb. .10½- —
Montana, oriental, bgs ... lb. .09 - —
Myrobalans, J-1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ... ton. 64.00 -65.00
crushed, bgs., ex dock ... ton. 79.00 -80.00
Bombay, bgs., ex dock ... ton. 63.00 -64.00
bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .10 - .10¼

Sodium Tripolyphosphate

Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate
ANHYDROUS

Sodium Polyphos
(SODIUM HEXAMETAPHOSPHATE)
(SODIUM TETRAPHOSPHATE)

Trisodium Phosphate
CRYSTALLINE
MONOHYDRATE

Sodium Phosphates

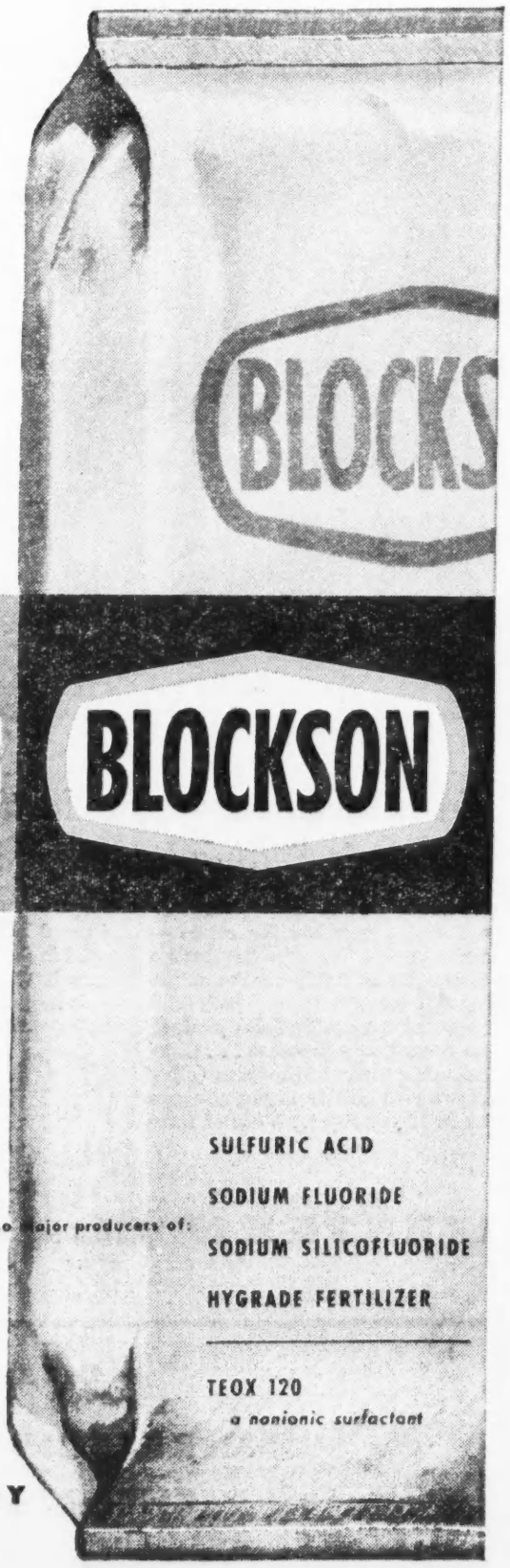
Trisodium Phosphate
Chlorinated

Disodium Phosphate
ANHYDROUS
CRYSTALLINE

Monosodium Phosphate
ANHYDROUS
MONOHYDRATE

Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate

BLOCKSON CHEMICAL COMPANY
Division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation
JOLIET, ILLINOIS



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SULFURIC ACID
SODIUM FLUORIDE
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE
HYGRADE FERTILIZER

TEOX 120
a nonionic surfactant

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S)
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, frt. equald. lb. .06¼- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .07½- .08
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .07¾- .08¼
tanks, same basis. lb. .07 - —
Imp., 78°, large lots. lb. .07 Nom.
refd., indust., chipped or crushed, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis. lb. .11¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .15½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .13½- —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works. lb. 3.00 - —
custom contract, works. lb. 1.65 - —
Salicylate, dms. lb 5.00 - —
Sulfate, cns. lb.35.00 - —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld. lb .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works. lb. 1.60 - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted. lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 1 kilo lots, basis, activity. gram. .45 - —
500-999 gram lots, basis, activity. gram. .50 - —
Nerolin, cns. lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .77 - .90½
Carbonate bbls., dlvd. lb. .73¾- .81¾
Chloride, bbls., dlvd. lb. .38½- .46½
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .68 - .69
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works. lb. .64½- —
Nitrate, bbls., works. lb. .37 - .38
Oxide, black, bbls. lb. .76 - —
green, bbls. lb. .76 - —
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31¼- .38¼
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo.12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted. kilo.11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.20 - —
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
Niger seed, bgs. lb. .11 - .11½
Nikethamide, cbys. lb. 7.50 - —
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —
paste, 100% basis, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, 10,000 lbs. or more, dms. lb. .54 - —
less than 10,000 lbs. lb. .57 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld. lb. .445 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .35 - .37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .37 - .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .40 - .42
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, secs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .42 - .44
5-6 cps., 40-60 secs, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .41 - .43
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis. lb. .18 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms. lb. .75 - —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .22½- —
Prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solution, 37%N, tanks, frt. equald., per ton of product basis. ton.47.50 - —
40.8% N, tanks, same basis. ton.52.15 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works. unit-ton. 3.00 - 4.00
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit-ton. 2.95 + .50
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24¾- —
tanks dlvd. E. lb. .22½- —
Prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
Nitropropane-1, and -2, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .21 - —
Prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., frt. alld., c.l. lb. .50 - .51
l.c.l. lb. .50 - .53
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .09 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works. lb. .33 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms. lb. 1.59 - —
Nitrous ether, conc., bots 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .24 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs. lb. .36 - .38
Chinese, bgs. lb. No prices.
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs. lb. .65 - —
West Indian, bgs. lb. .67 - —
Nux vomica, bls. lb. .10 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .15 - .17

O

Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .15¾- —
Borger, Tex. gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .23¾- —
tanks, works. lb. .22½- —
Drum prices for octyl phenol are 11c. higher.

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers, views.)

Oil, abies, silberica, cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Almond, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
nat., bitter, F.P.A., bots. lb. 3.00 - 3.75
NF, bots. lb. 3.25 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns. lb. 1.25 - —
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms. lb. 1.25 - —
Angelica root, bots. lb.66.00 -100.00
seed, bots. lb.56.00 -95.00
Aniline (see A).
Anise, USP, dms. lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms. lb. .48 - .53
Avocado, cns. lb. 3.25 - —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns. lb. 1.90 - 2.75
55-60%, cns. lb. 2.10 - 2.50
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms., lb. 1.85 2.40
Bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb. 8.50 -11.00
Birchtar, crude, cns. lb. 1.50 - 1.90
rectified, NF, cns. lb. 1.75 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms. lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works lb. .65 - 70
Cajeput, native, cns. lb. 1.75 - 3.30
redist., USP, cns. lb. 2.25 - 3.40
Calamus, bots lb.12.00 -20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .30 - .45
white, dms. lb. .29 - —
Cananga, native, cns. lb. 8.45 - —
rectified, cns. lb.10.00 -13.00
Caraway, NF, cns. lb. 3.50 - 5.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Cardamom, NF, bots. lb.35.00 - —
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2500- —
l.c.l. lb. .2600- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2610- —
l.c.l. lb. .2710- —
tanks lb. .2410- —
Oil, caster, dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2460- —
l.c.l. lb. .2560- —
tanks lb. .2260- —
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31¾- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .20¼- —
tanks lb. .17¼- —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks. lb. .18½- —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. — - —
l.c.l. lb. .2150- —
tanks lb. .1950- —
refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l lb. — - —
l.c.l. lb. .28½- —
tanks lb. — - —
sulfonated, 50%, dms., works, lb. .13½- .14½
75%, dms., works lb. .17½- .18½
Cedarleaf, USP, XIII, cns., dms, lb. 3.50 - 3.90
Cedarwood, cns., dms lb 65 - 1.00
Celery seed, bots lb.12.50 -20.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots, lb.90.00 -180.00
Chenopodium, NF, cns lb. 3.65 - 3.90
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon, bark, bots lb.25.00 -70.00
leaf, crude, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.00
USP, cns., dms. (Cassia) lb.10.25 -10.90
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. .95 - —
Java, cns. lb. 1.95 - —
Java-type, cns lb. 2.00 - —
Clove, bud, USP, cns., dms lb. 2.35 - —
leaf, crude, dms lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Oil, coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y lb. .12¾- —
Pac. Coast lb. .11¼- —
refd., Cochin type, dms., tax incl., lb. .20½- .21⅛
deodorized, tax incl., dms lb. .22½- .23⅛
Cod, Newfoundland, dms lb. .12 Nom.
Codliver, USP, dms gal. 1.45 - 1.55
Copaiba, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots lb 13.00 -15.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .15¼- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .06½- —
refd., salad, dms lb. .21 - .21⅛
tanks lb. .1884- —
Costus, bots oz. 8.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South East lb. .15 - —
Valley lb. .14⅞- —
Texas lb. .14⅞- .15
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y lb. .04¾- —
refd., salad, dms. lb. .20⅝- .21
tanks lb. .18⅜- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Cubeb, cns. lb. 4.10 - 4.25
Cumin, bots., cns lb. 5.00 - 5.75
Cypress, bots lb. 5.30 - —
Degras (see D).
Dilliseed, bots. lb 2.80 4.25
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms lb. 3.10 - 3.50
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns lb. 5.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF rectified, 70-80%, dms lb. .63 - —
80-90%, dms lb. .75 - —

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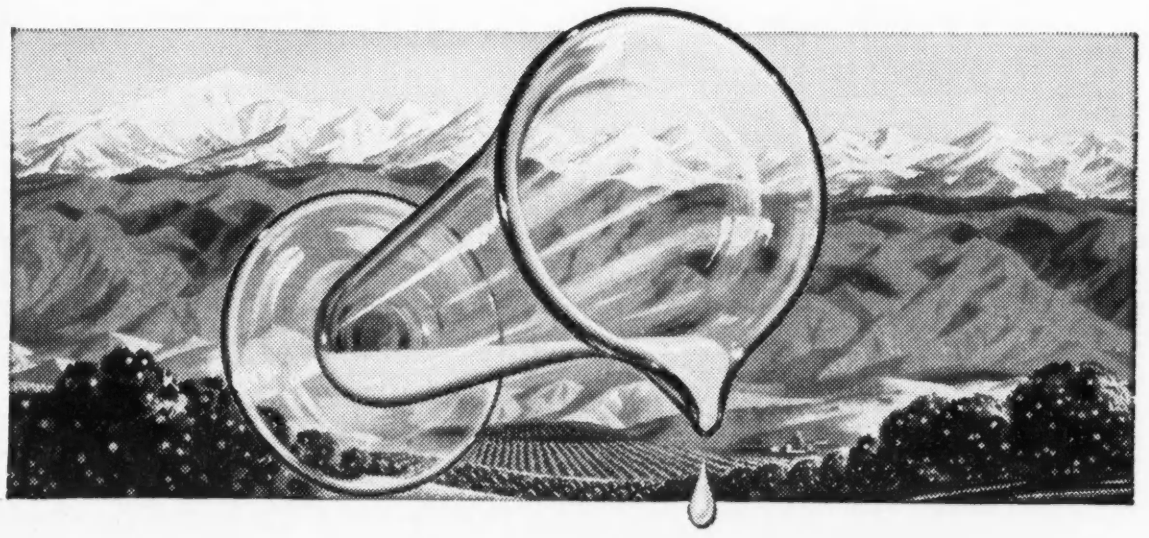
Oil, Fennel—Orange Peel

Oil, fennel, sweet, USP, cns. ....lb. 2.80 - —
Fir, canada, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Fish, refd., alkali, dms.....lb. .1500- .1550
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .1730- .1780
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1350- .1400
tanks.....lb. .1200- —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .08 - .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .10½- .11
100,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .14 - —
200,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .15½- —
500,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.
Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots.....oz. 4.75 - 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb.12.75 -15.00
Bourbon, cns.....lb.13.50 -15.00
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa).
Grapefruit, dms.....lb. 1.70 - 3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms., c.l.....lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l.....lb. .16¼- .18¼
Oil, grease, extra, winter, strained, dms..lb. .17¼- —
dms., l.c.l.....lb. .18¼- .20¼
prime, burning, dms.....lb. .18¾- —
dms., l.c.l.....lb. .19¾- .21¼
Guaiacwood, cns.....lb. 1.65 - —
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots..lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots.....lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns.....lb. .38 - .53
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel leaf, dms., cns.....lb. 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns.....lb. 2.35 - 2.85
Lavender, flower, USP, French 35-37% ester, cns.....lb. 2.85 - 4.60
38-40% ester, cns.....lb. 9.25 -10.00
40-42% ester, cns.....lb.10.00 -14.00
spike, Spanish, cns.....lb. 1.85 - 2.30
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Messina, cns.....lb. 5.50 - —
terpeneless, bots.....lb.50.00 -85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 2.25 - —
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns.....lb. 4.65 - —
Lime, dist., Mexican, cns.....lb. 3.75 - —
West Indian, cs.....lb. 3.75 - —
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 6.00 - 8.00
terpeneless, bots.....lb.29.50 -100.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .1800- —
l.c.l.....lb. .1900- .1950
tanks (f.o.b. Minneapolis)..lb. .1470- —
New York.....lb. .1600- —
tankwagon New York.....lb. .1640- .1660
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Oil, mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 4.75 - —
Mandarin (see Oil, tangerine).
Menhaden, crude, new crop, tanks, works, Atlantic & Gulf. lb. .08⅝- .08¾
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, nat., dms. .....lb. .17 - .17½
syn., bots.....lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms..lb. .30 - .33
20° cold test, dms.....lb. .29 - .32
30° cold test, dms.....lb. .28 - .31
Neroli, NF, French, bots.....lb.450.00 - —
Spanish, bots.....lb.32.50 -75.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms..lb. 4.35 - 5.25
West Indian, cns., dms..lb. 4.85 - 5.25
Ocotea cymbarum, dms.....lb. .50 - .60
Oiticica, liq., dms.....lb. .17 - .17½
tanks.....lb. .15½- —
Oleo, extra, dms.....lb. .17½- .18
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots.....lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Olive, edible, Spanish, dms., duty paid..gal. 3.60 - 3.75
Orange, sweet, dist., cns.....lb, .45 - .80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms..lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns., dms.....lb. .60 - 1.25
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. .45 - .50
Messina, cns.....lb. 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms..lb. 2.50 - 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots. ....lb.65.00 -120.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns.....lb. 2.00 - —
Palm, clarif., dms.....lb. .1600- .1700
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 8.25 -10.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F, tanks, East Coast refy..gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, dms.....lb. 6.50 - 8.75
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel).
Oil, peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .15¼- .16
refd., dms.....lb. .21¼- .22
tanks.....lb. .19¼ Nom.
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns.lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Peppermint, nat., dms.....lb. 5.75 - —
redist., USP, dms.....lb. 5.65 - 8.50
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Petitgrain, South American, cns., dms..lb. 3.40 - 3.50
Pimento, berry, NF, dms.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
leaf, cns.....lb. 2.10 - 3.10
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .12¼- —
ex-whse.....lb. .14¼- —
steam-dist.,, dms., ex whse, N.Y.C. lb. .163 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).
Rapeseed, tankcars.....lb. .19½- —
Red (see Acid, oleic).
Rice, bran, clarif., dms., l.c.l..lb. .18 Nom.
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .16 Nom.
Rose, nat., Bulgarian, bots....oz.43.00 -57.00
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms..lb. .60 - 1.00
tech., cns., dms.....lb. .50 - .70
Rue, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Safflower, dms., c.l., Atl. coast. lb. .18⅜- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .16⅞- —
Sage, clary, bots.....lb.18.75 -19.00
Dalmatian, cns.....lb. 4.10 - 4.50
Spanish, cns.....lb. 1.20 - 1.45
Sandalwood, NF, cns.....lb.13.85 -14.25
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast.. lb. .08½- .09
Sassafras, artif., dms. .....lb. .49 - .60
nat., dom., USP, dms.....lb. 1.45 - 2.10
imp., Brazilian (see Oil ocetea cymbarum).
Savin, cns.....lb. 2.75 - —
Savory, cns.....lb. 4.25 - —
Sesame, refd., dms.....lb. .38 - .39
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works..gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .44 - —
tanks, works.....gal. 23 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.....lb.27.50 -31.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur. lb. .14¼- —
foots soapstock, acid, 95% tanks, N. Y..lb. .07¾- —
refd., alkali, dms. .....lb. .19½- .19⅞
tanks.....lb. .17½- —
clarified, dms. .....lb. .1896- .19⅛
tanks.....lb. .1696- —
salad, dms. .....lb. .19¾- .20⅛
tanks.....lb. .17¾- —
Spearmint, USP, dms.....lb. 4.60 - 5.60
Sperm, bleached winter, 45° dms. lb. .1675- .1725
tankcars.....lb. .1500- —
nat., winter, 45°, dms.....lb. .1575- .1625
tankcars.....lb. .1400- —
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.25 - 9.50
Southern, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works..lb. .03¾- .04¼
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
dist., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .06¼- —
refd., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .06¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06¾- .07¼
tanks, works.....lb. .05¼- .05¾
Tallow, acidless, dms., c.l.....lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l.....lb. .14½- .16
Tangerine, Floridian, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.80
Tansy, dms.....lb. 7.50 - 8.40
Tar acid (see T's).
Pine, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .0561- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0634- —
whse.....lb. .0745- —
tanks, works.....lb. .046 - —
rectified, NF, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South..gal. 1.05 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C..gal. 1.15 - —
refined, dms., works, l.c.l., incl...gal. .92 - —
N. Y. whse., l.c.l.....gal. 1.02 - —
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms.....lb. 1.80 - 2.00
white, cns.....lb. 1.95 - 4.00
tech., white, cns.....lb. .40 - 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y. .....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26½- .26¾
tanks, N. Y. .....lb. .24¾- —
domestic mills .....lb. .23¼ Nom.
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulfonated).
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms. ...lb. .28 - .45
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns.....lb.12.50 -15.75
Haitian, cns. .....lb. 9.80 -11.75
Java, cns.....lb.18.50 -20.00
Wheat, germ, 5-gal. dms .....gal.11.20 - —
White, mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..gal. .55 - —
65-75 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .61 - —
80-90 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .62 - —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .68 - —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .69½- —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .74½- —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .71 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .76 - —
200-210 vs., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal....79 - —
345-355 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .78½- —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .84½- —
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns..lb. 6.35 -10.30
Southern, cns.....lb. 3.20 -19.50
syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed (see Oil, Chenopodium, NF).
Wormwood, cns. .....lb. 5.00 - 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots....lb.17.00 -30.00
extra, bots.....lb.28.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots.....lb. No stocks
Oleostearine, bbls. .....lb. .13½- .14
Oplum, USP, cns.....oz.19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns.....oz.21.65 -21.90
powd., USP, cns.....oz.21.65 -21.90
Orange cadmium-selenide lithopone, light shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 1.80 - —
Deep shade, bbls.....lb. 2.00 - —
Cadmium-Mercury lithopone, deep shade, bbls..lb. 1.78 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tennessee and N.C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul..lb. .33 - .33½
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City. Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroaniline toner CP.....lb. 1.45 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .2235- —
Molybdated, bbls. .....lb. .46 - .46½
o-Nitroaniline toner, kegs. ....lb. 1.15 - —
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls.....lb. .14 - .16
sweet, bls. .....lb. .16 - .18



Are you getting full, unadulterated flavor in your lemon oil?

What sets your product above your competitor's? FLAVOR! However you use Oil of Lemon, the flavor of your finished product is the most important consideration.

When something so important costs so little, doesn't it make good sense to buy the best? And the best Oil of Lemon is Exchange Brand, made only from *California and Arizona* lemons—grown and skillfully processed by the Sunkist Growers, the people who know citrus best.

Be sure you don't get adulterated, watered-down lemon flavor.

Ask your supplier to insist on Exchange Brand Oil of Lemon, the *4-to-1 favorite* over all other lemon oils *combined.*

Sunkist Growers

PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT
ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

Distributed in the U.S. and Canada by

DODGE & OLCOTT, INC.
180 Varick St., New York 14, N.Y.

FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N.Y.

UNGERER & COMPANY, INC.
161 Avenue of the Americas, New York 13, N.Y.

Exchange ®

OIL OF LEMON, U.S.P.

Inquiries from countries other than the U.S. and Canada should be directed to the Products Department, Sunkist Growers.

Orris root, Florentine, bls. .....lb. .45 - .50
powd., bbls., bxs. .....lb. .50 - .53
Verona, bls. .....lb. .35 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs. .....lb. .40 - .45
Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl)
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochloroanilin (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidin (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine).
Osage, orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls, l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots .... gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb.4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works .....lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

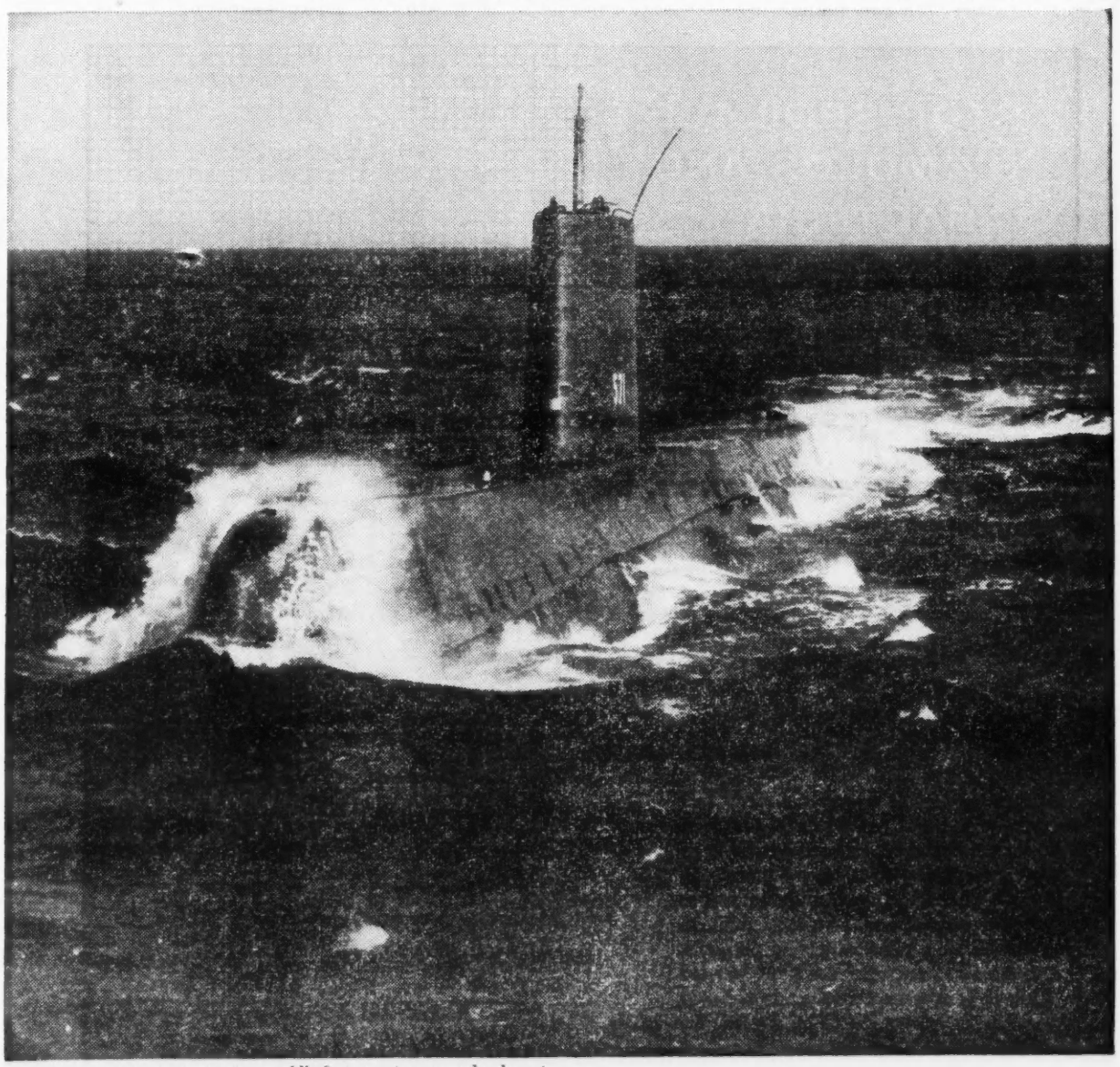
Papain, USP, African, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Ceylon .....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Papaverine, nat. or syn. hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots..oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots .....oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulfate, cns. .....oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs.....lb. .26 - —
Spanish, bgs. .....lb. .34 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. .....lb. .33 - —
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Parachloranilin (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., refy. lb. .0750- —
fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, c.l., refy lb. .0905- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy lb. .0905- —
130°-132°F, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy lb. .0905- —
132°-134°F, ASTM, c.l., refy lb. .0905- —
135°-137°F, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy..lb. .0905- —

Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns., c.l., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs. 3.7c. per lb. higher.

AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F higher than ASTM.

Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1075- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1275- .1375
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .17 - —
USP, X, fib. dms., c.l.....lb. .183 - —
1,000-lb. lots .....lb. .193 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .208 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .14½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .11½- —
Paranitroanilin (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, dms., bgs., frt. alld..lb. .50 - .53
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works....lb. 1.3395- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. 1.51 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealer, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .44 - .47
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .45 - .48
Passion flower herb, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills..ton.55.00 - —
Pectin, citrus, NF, powd., bbls..lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls. .....lb. 1.35 - —
imported, Danish, ex whse....lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .0475- .0520
Procaine, bulk.... 1,000,000 units. .0475- .0520
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .0475- .0520
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22½- .29
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .33 - —
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust., tanks., Tex. refy. gal. .13 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs lb. .31 - —
red, Gondar, spot, bgs.....lb. No prices.
Japanese, hontaka, bgs.....lb. .33 - .34
birdseyes, bgs., new crop..lb. No prices.
Mombasa, bgs., shipt.....lb. .65 - —
Nigerian, bgs. .....lb. .29½- —
Turkish, bgs. .....lb. .28 - —
white, bgs. .....lb. .33 - .33½
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms..lb. .70 - .75
imp., bls. .....lb. 1.10 - —
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, dlvd. E..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. .....lb. .14 - —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal., min. dlvd. E. lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. .....lb. .11 - —
dlvd. W. .....lb. .11½- —
Peru balsam, dms. .....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06 - .06¾
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .07⅝- .08
tanks, refy. .....lb. .08¼- .05½
cream, dms., c.l., refy.....lb. .07⅛- .08⅛
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .09½- .09¾
tanks, refy. .....lb. .05⅜- .06⅝
extra amber, dms., c.l., refy..lb. .06¼- .06⅞
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .08 - .08¼
tanks, refy. .....lb. .04½- .05⅜
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07⅝- .08¼
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .09⅞- .10⅛
tanks, refy. .....lb. .05⅞- .07

Petrolatum, USP, snow, dms., c.l., refy..lb. .08¼- .08¾
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .10¾- .10¾
tanks, refy. .....lb. .06⅜- .06⅞
soft, dms., c.l., refy.....lb. .07¾- .08¾
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .09¼- .09¾
tanks, refy. .....lb. .05¼- .06⅞
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy..lb. .06¼- .06¾
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .07¾- .08⅛
tanks, refy. .....lb. .04½- .06⅞
Petroleum, lacquer diluent, 150°-240°F, b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles. gal. .169 - .204
East coast, N. J., N. Y. ..gal. .19 - —
Group 3, benzol-type...gal. .14125- .14625
toluol-type .....gal. .13125- .13375
Mineral spirits, reg., tanks, Calif., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .164 - —
East coast, N.J., N.Y gal. .17 - —
Group 3 .....gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .19 - —
Buffalo .....gal. .195 - —
Chicago .....gal. .279 - —
Cleveland .....gal. .22 - —
Newark .....gal. .18 - —
New York .....gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .18 - —
Providence .....gal. .195 - —
odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Cal..gal. .245 - —
Borger, Tex. .....gal. .24 - —
Houston, Tex. .....gal. .24 - —
Wood River, Ill. .....gal. .2625- —
dlvd. N. J. .....gal. .32 - —
dlvd. N. Y. .....gal. .33½- —
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd..gal. .36 - —
N. Y., dlvd. .....gal. .37 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J., and N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 .....gal. .12875- —
Petroleum naphtha, cleaners, tankwagon, Newark.....gal. .18 - —
New York .....gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .185 - —
High solvency (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
VM&P, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles gal. .169 - —
Portland, Ore .gal. .175 - —
San Francisco gal. .174 - —
Seattle, Wash gal. .175 - —
East Coast, N. J. and N. Y. gal. .18 - —
Group 3 .....gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .205 - —
Chicago .....gal. .289 - —
Cleveland .....gal. .23 - —
Newark .....gal. .195 - —
New York .....gal. .195 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .20 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .19 - —
Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, 205°-282°F., b.r., 41°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .245 - —
212°-278°F b.r., 43°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .26 - —
212°-284°F b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 - —
224°-280°F., b.r., 48°C, m.p.a., Houston gal. .215 - —
273°-361°F. b.r., 29°C. m.a.p., N J gal. .29 - —
282°-325°F b.r., 41.5°C. m.a.p. Houston gal. .25 - —
287°386°F., b.r., 31°C., m.a.p., N. J. gal. .29 - —
Petroleum solvent, partial, aromatic, tanks, 310°-314°F, b.r., 13.5°C. m.a.p., Texas City gal. .33 - —
310°-348°, b.r., 17°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .35 - —
320°-360°F., b.r., 16°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .33 - —
324°-349°F, 37°C. m.a.p., Houston gal. .33 - —
341°-390°F., b.r., 35°C., m.a.p., N. J gal. .27 - —
352°-413°F., b.r., 30°C., m.a.p. Houston gal. .33 - —
358°-401°F., b.r., 25°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .39 - —
364°-404°F b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .425 - —
367°-418°F b.r., 19.6°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .33 - —
rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .173 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. 12875- —
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. 12375- —
Pennsylvania, western gal. 15 - —
Boston .....gal. .19 - —
Chicago .....gal. .289 - —
Cleveland .....gal. .22 - —
Los Angeles, ex tax...gal. .194 - —
Newark .....gal. .18 - —
New York .....gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .18 - —



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ESSO

PETROLEUM SOLVENTS

RESEARCH AND EXPERIENCE DEVELOPED THE FINE CHARACTER OF ESSO SOLVENTS

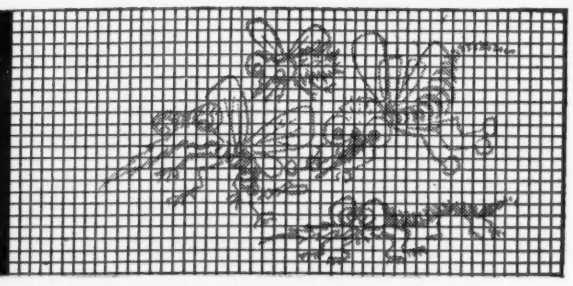
Petroleum Sulfonate—Potassium Metabisulfite

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	.18¾
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½-	.19
tanks, works	lb.	.14½-	.17
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13	—
o-phenetidine, dms., frt. alld. E	lb.	1.00	—
l.c.l.	lb.	1.00	1.03
p-phenetidine, dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.00	—
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	3.50	—
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	3.50	—
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms. c.l. frt alld E. of Rockies	lb.	.16¾-	.18
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½-	.19
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	.16
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼-	.17½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	.18½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½-	.15½
39°C or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.18¼-	.19½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	.20½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16½-	.17½
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.18¾-	.20
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20½-	.22
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	.18
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots.	lb.	1.10	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.12	1.17
Phenothiazine, NF, fib. dms., c.x., frt. adjusted	lb.	.39	—
over 2,100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.41	—
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.43	—
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	.50	—
Salicylate (see Salol.)			
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots	lb.	2.40	2.70
100%, bots	lb.	4.00	4.65
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works	lb.	1.10	—
smaller dms., works	lb.	1.15	1.10
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works	lb.	27.00	37.50
1-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. fib. drms., dlvd. E	lb.	3.60	—
smaller dms., dlvd. E	lb.	4.00	—
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.40½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.41½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.38½-	—
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.95	—
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works	lb.	1.70	1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, tech., refd., dms., works	lb.	1.42	—
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.75½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.76	—
Phenylethyl acetate, bots	lb.	1.30	—
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	1.10	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	1.15	1.40
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, bots	lb.	3.00	3.07
Hydrochloride, coml., kgs., works.	lb.	1.75	—
purif., bots., works	lb.	5.17	—
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E	lb.	1.80	—
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	2.10	—
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots	lb.	3.95	4.40
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.42	.44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.35	.37
l.c.l., works	lb.	.39½-	.41½
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works	lb.	6.40	—
C.P., bots., works	lb.	17.75	—
tech., fib. drums., works	lb.	10.45	—
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).			
Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans	ton.	45.00	—
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines	long-ton.	4.81	4.82
70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long-ton.	5.21	5.22
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long-ton.	5.87	—
75-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long-ton.	6.87	—
78-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long-ton.	7.87	—

The Florida prices (above) are based on fuel oil at $2.47 per bbl. and labor at $1.39. Recent labor advance currently absorbed.

Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works	lb.	.43	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.44	.45
Phosphorus, amorph., white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works., frt. equald	lb.	.20	.20½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.21½-	—
tanks, works, frt. equald.	lb.	.19	—
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12½-	—
Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12½-	—
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	—
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., works	lb.	.29	—
export, dms.	lb.	.31	.36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tankcars, works	lb.	.12¼-	—
Phthalic anhydride, ogs, c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19¼-	—
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms., frt. equald	lb.	.65	—
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	5.00	—
a-Picoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.43	.43½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.44	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.415	.422
b,g-Picoline, 5°C, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.32½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., works	lb.	2.00	—
Pilocarpine hydrochlorique, USP, bots	oz.	4.75	5.25
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials	oz.	4.65	4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs	lb.	.85	—
Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.58	—
Pink root, bls.	lb.	3.00	3.25
d-Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex, bots	kilo	8.00	8.50
Piperidine, dist., dms. frt. equald.	lb.	2.60	2.70
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E	lb.	4.50	5.05
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E	lb.	3.70	4.25
Pitch, coaltar, 150°-170°F. m.p., tanks, works	ton.	37.00	—
Cottonseed, raw, dms., works	lb.	.02¼-	.03
Linseed dms	lb.	.06	Nom.
Marine, dms.	lb.	.04¼-	.05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).			
Soybean dms., works	lb	.05	Nom.
Tall, dms., works	lb.	.03¼-	.04¼
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).			
Platinum metal, works	oz.	103.00	105.00
Pleurisy root, bls	lb.	.45	.50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms	lb.	15.60	—
Poke root, bls	lb.	.19	.22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., dms., 50 billion units or more, 1,000,000 units.		.52	—
25-50 billion units 1,000,000 units.		.54	—
1-25 billion units 1,000,000 units.		.56	—
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.41	—
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.43	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.46	.48
tristearate, dms., 20,000lb. lots, 10,000-20,000 lb. lots, works.	lb.	.41	—
	lb.	.43	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.46	.48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs	lb.	.17	—
Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.21½-	—
Iranian, bgs.	lb.	.15	—
Polish, bgs.	lb.	.20½-	—
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	No prices.	
Potash, caustic, reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.15	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.20	—
liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.25	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.05	—
tanks, same basis	100 lbs.	3.70	—
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.70	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.75	—
Potassium acetate, NF, dms	lb.	.31	.36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms	lb.	.22	—
powd., dms.	lb.	.24	—
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	—
Potassium bichromate in dms ½c. higher.			
Bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't	lb.	.38½-	—
dms., c.l.	lb.	.38	—
smaller lots	lb.	.39	.42
imp, kgs.	lb.	.29	—
Bromate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more.	lb.	.50	—
25-200-lb. lots	lb.	.52	.62
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs	lb.	.37	.38
Carbonate, NF, gram., bbls., dms.	lb.	.20	—
powd., bbls., dms	lb.	.21	.22
tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	9.00	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	10.05	—
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.60	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.65	—
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.10¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10½-	.11¼
powd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.10¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11	.12
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms	lb.	.35	—
Chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate).			
indust., 99.9% KCl, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	29.00	—
bgs., c.l., works	ton.	33.25	—
99.3% KCl, bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	27.00	—
bgs., c.l., works	ton.	31.25	—
USP, cryst., dms	lb.	.21	.23
gran., dms	lb.	.15	.17
powd., dms	lb.	.24	.26
Chromate, tech., bgs	lb.	.50	.50¼
Citrate, USP gran., dms	lb.	.41	—
powd., dms	lb.	.40½-	.41¼
Cyanide, dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.45	—
2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.455	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.465	—
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).			
Ferricyanide, dms., ton lots	lb.	.50	—
Ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.22½-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.23	—
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.30	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.31	—
Fluoride, dms., works	lb.	.37	.38
Gluconate, dms.	lb.	1.60	—
Guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms	lb.	2.10	2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).			
USP, pellets 100-lb. dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots	lb.	.28½-	.33
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or less	lb.	1.00	1.03
Iodide, dms	lb.	1.90	1.95
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, base price.	unit-ton.	.17	.1765
July forward	unit-ton.	.38	—
Metabisulfite, gran., dms	lb.	.20	.21
powd., dms	lb.	.25	—

STOP SPOILAGE BY MOLDS AND BACTERIA...



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BENZYL PARASEPT Purified

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Benzaldehyde • Benzoic Acids • Benzyl Chloride • Beta-Oxynaphthoic Acid • Chlorotoluenes • Creosotes • Formaldehyde • Formic Acid • Guaiacols
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Potassium muriate, 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price unit-ton. .36 - —
July forward unit-on. .38 - —
59-63% K_2O, bgs, c.l., works, base price ton.26.00 - —
July forward ton.27.20 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs.14.40 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.14.65 -14.90
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots.100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.11.10 -11.50
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots.100 lbs.10.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.12.00 -12.50
USP gran., dms. lb. .18 —
Potassium nitrate in bags 50c. per 100 lbs less in kegs, $1 more.
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.191.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton.198.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.302 50 —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10.25 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .18 .19
Permanganate, coml., kgs., works. lb. .24½- .27½
USP, dms., works lb. .27¼- .29
Persulfate, dms., 5-ton lots, works. lb. .18 - —
1-ton lots works lb. .20 —
bbls., works lb. .16½- .18
Pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½- .18½
Prussiate red (see Potassium Ferricyanide).
Yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).
Silicate, glass bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.17.00 -17.30
t.c.l. works 100-lbs.17.80 —
soln., clarif. 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
t.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100-lbs. 6.55 6.95
tanks, works 100-lbs. 5.45 —
electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0 dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
t.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
t.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
Silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½ .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .682 - .748
Sulfate agricultural, 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price, unit-ton. .64 - —
July forward unit-ton. .67 - —
NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms. lb. .18½- —
powder, dms. lb. .16½- .17
Sulfocyanate, NF, cryst., (see Potassium thiacyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms lb. .84 - .94
tech., works lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
1-ton lot or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or tl., works lb. .42 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works, basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO, base price ton.13.45 - —
July forward ton.14.90 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. powd., dms., c.l lb. .40½- —
5,000-lb. lots lb. .41 - —
smaller lots lb. .41½- .47
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms, works lb. .39 .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms, c.l., works lb. .50 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, nots. gram. .45 - —
Acetate, bots. gram. .40 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.90 - —
100-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - 3.60
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram .50 - —
Acetate, bots. gram .70 - —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .04½- —
N. Y. Harbor gal. .09 - —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1075- —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo.55.00 - —
smaller lots kilo.55.10 -55.30
Prices in West 1c. higher dlvd., on same basis
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0825- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .095 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .55 - —
blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - —
husks, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03¾- .04¼
smaller lots lb. .03⅞- .04½
imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs. ton lots lb. .02½- .04
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- .04
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrin, syn. (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .45 - —
powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, obls., works lb. .63 - —
liq. 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 8.75 - 8.80
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal.41.75 -42 75
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb.10.00 - —
purif., 20% dms., works lb.10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .37½- —
Pyrites, Canadian, works long-ton. 3.00 - 5.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF, dms. lb. 3.27 - 3.30

Pyroxylin, scrap, ungrd., amber, dms., works lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, c.ms. works lb. .13 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works lb. No stocks.
mixed colors, dms. works lb. .11 —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .16 - —
dense, opaque, dms., works, lb. .12 - .15
translucent pastels, cs., works, lb. .14 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works, lb. .25 - —
colors, dms., works lb 15 - —
USP bots lb 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin bgs. c.l., lb. .16¼- .16¾
liq. 35% tannin bbls. works, lb. .08¼- —
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra lb. .12 23/64
ord. 63% tannin ogs. c.l. same basis lb 11 21 32 —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liq. No 1, bbls. t.c.l lb 19 —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs lb. 2.00 Nom
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .75 - .87
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .37½- —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63½- —
Quinine hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns oz. .47½- —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .42 - —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. .56 - —
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
powd. frt alld. 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 2.00 - —
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls., lb 1.75 - —
resinated bbls lb 1.50 - —
arylid, deep shades, bbls lb. 3.60 - —
light shades, bbls lb 2.75 - —
maroon bbls lb 3.60 5.90
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.25 - —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 3.95 - —
orange red, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.81 - —
Red, cadmium selenide lithopone, light red shades, bbls., same basis lb. 2.24 - 2.32
medium light red shades, bbls., same basis lb. 2.49 - —
medium red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.99 - —
dark red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.44 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.77 - —
dark maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.90 - —
Mercury lithopone, light shade, bbls lb. 1.65 - —
medium-light shade, bbls.lb. 2.10 - —
medium shade, bbls lb. 2.25 - —
dark shade, bbls lb. 2.40 - —
Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner bbls., works lb. 1.65 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton E St. Louis, N Y lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs. t.c.l Bethlehem Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0675- —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.13 - —
rubine toner pure bbls. works. lb 1.50 - —
resinated bbls., works lb 1.40 - —
Virginia type bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon toner MNPT kgs., c.l., works lb 3.60 - —
10,000-lb lots works lb 4.22 - —
smaller lots works lb 4.24 - —

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KOH

liquid caustic potash

in barges and tank cars now supplied from Calvert City, Kentucky

New Pennsalt facilities at Calvert City, Kentucky, are now producing high-purity caustic potash for shipment in tank cars or barges to users of standard and low-chloride grades. Call your nearest Pennsalt district office for full information.

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Cleveland 2, Ohio—Main 1-6205
Decatur, Ga.—Evergreen 9690
Detroit 26, Mich.—Woodward 1-8051
Paterson 1, N.J.—Lambert 5-3500
Philadelphia 2, Pa.—Locust 4-3852
Pittsburgh 19, Pa.—Atlantic 1-5233
St. Louis 1, Mo.—Parkview 5-8394
Tacoma 2, Wash.—Market 9101

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Red, mercury oxide, tech., c.l., works lb. 5.77 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb. 02½- —
l.c.l., works lb. 02¾- —
Naphthol, ITR, bbls., works lb. 5.25 - —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian Gulf, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .08 - —
Para toner, bbls lb. 1.10 - —
chlorinated, kgs lb. 1.10 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner)
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb. 5.35 - 5.60
tungstated, PTMA works kegs lb 6.40 - —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex-dock, lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.62 - 1.65
light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.62 - 1.65
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .62 - —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .26 - .32
Venetian, jobbing, bgs., works lb. .0475- —
20%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0675- —
Watchung-type bbls lb 1.95 —
Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene).
Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).

Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 - .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots gram. 5.00 - 5.50
Resorcinol, tech grade dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .77½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .78½- —
USP, dms., works lb 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms lb 3.00 - 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs lb 15 16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb.25.50 -34.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb 1.75 Nom.
powd., bbls lb 2.50 Nom.
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd kilo.65.00 - —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo.130.00 - —
5'-phosphate-sodium, bots., 100-kilo lots or more kilo.125.00 - —
Rochelle salt (see Potassium sodium tartrate).
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib, dms., works, 100% basis lb 10.00 - —
resin, 25-45%, fib dms., works, 30% basis lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, exwhse lb .03 - —
ton lots, same basis lb .04 - —
Rutin, NF, fib dms, 25-kilo lots, kilo.17.50 -18.50
10 to 25-kilo lots kilo.17.50 -20.00
1 to 10-kilo lots kilo.18.90 -20.00
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb .24 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .49 - .49½
activated, ground with lime, bbls. lb. .30 - .32
Saccharin, USP, cryst., soluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Calcium, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.50 - —
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins lb.45.00 - —
Safrol, dms. lb. 1.00 - —
Sage, Cretan, bgs lb. .11 - —
Dalmatian, bgs. lb. .44 - —
Italian lb. .26 Nom.
Sago flour, raw, bgs lb. .07 - .07¼
refd., bgs lb. .08½- .09
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms lb. 1.00 - —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.15 - —
Powdered salol, 25c higher
Salt rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.03 - —
table, vacuum common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.23 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk works, 100% Na2SO4 basis ton.28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, East Indies, chips bgs. .65 - .66
powd., fib. dms lb. .75 - 76
Sarsaparilla root, unp., Honduras, bls lb. .58 - .62
Mexican, bls. lb. .58 - .62
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls lb. .45 - —
select, bbls. lb. .65 - —

Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .95 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis, lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz.17.40 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000-lb. lots lb. 30½- —
smaller lots lb. 31 .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd lb.13.50 -15.50
Senega root, bls lb. 3.10 - —
Senna leaves, Alex, whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings lb. .17 - —
Senna leaves, tinnevelly, No. 1, bls, lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls. lb. .11 - .13
powdered, bbls., bxs. lb. .18 - —
pods, bls. lb. .14 - —
Serpentaria, root, bls lb. 5.50 - —
Sesame seed, Egyptian, nat lb. .16¾- —
hulled lb. .21 - —
Nicaragua, hulled, shipt., bgs. lb. .17½- —
nat., bgs. lb. .26½- —
Salvadorian, natural lb. .17½- —
Syrian, bgs., natural lb. .16 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb lots lb. .60 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb lots lb. .61 - —
refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .66 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .68 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .69 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .49 - .50
No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .47 - .48
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .44 - .45
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. No stocks
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb more.
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain)
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 —
l.c.l., works, exwhse ton.45.00 -55.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .30½
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs Troy oz. .90¾- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots, oz. .84½- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .84½- —
500-oz. lots oz. .84⅝- —
100-oz. lots oz. .84⅞- —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .60 - —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .61½- —
500-oz. lots oz. .61¾- —
250-oz. lots oz. .62¼- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz 1.00 - —
Soapbark, whole, bls lb. .38 - .40
crushed, bls., bbls lb. .45 - —
powd., bbls. lb. .45 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.90 - 4.67
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.55 - 4.22
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.62
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.35 - 5.62
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.45 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
liq., 50% sellers, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
rayon type, sellers, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.80 - 2.90
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rayon-type, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Sal., conc., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .13¾- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
Alginate, NF, white powd., dms., ton lots, works lb. .87 - 1.30
refd., bbls., works lb. .83 - —
p-Aminobenzoic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.35 - 2.45
p-Aminosalicylate, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 2.70 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., dlvd, E lb. .29½- —
Arsenate, 45% arsenic pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13¾- .14½
Arsenite, 90%, pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dms., works lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14½
soln., dms., works gal. .59 - .67
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots, kilo.12.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.12.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.12.75 - —
1-kilo lots kilo.13.00 - —
bots., 500-gram lots kilo.13.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots, or more lb. .46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12¾- .13¼
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaled lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1890- —
Bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., works lb. .38 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).
monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.40 - —

Your alkaline cleaners and detergent compounds don't have to be "hot" to be powerful. Formulate them with

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ANHYDROUS SODIUM METASILICATE

DRYMET provides power—abundant active alkalinity—without raising the pH of your compounds to a disagreeable or dangerous range.

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CLEVELAND 3, OHIO

Sodium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10½- .11¼
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, bgs. lb. .05 - .12
Chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .58 - —
20-ton lots or more, works, lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- .15
Citrate, anhyd., dms lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran., dms lb. .26½- .27½
USP, XIV gran., dms lb. .29½- .30½
Sodium citrate, USP, powd. prices higher. ½c
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots, works lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l., or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .178 - —
over 1,000-lb. lots lb. .188 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb lots lb. .198 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
Dichromate (see Sodium bichromate).
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
smaller lots. lb. .14 - —
Fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
l.c.l. works lb. .1430- —
Formate, bgs., c.l., works lb. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconate, refd., dms. lb. .80 - .83
tech, dms lb. .35 - —
Glutamate, mono., dms., c.l. lb. 1.20 - —
Hydride, dms., works lb. 1.80 - 3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22½- —
Hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .18½- .23
technical (see Soda, Caustic).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots or less lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulfate, NF (see Sodium sulfate).
pea crystals, bgs. 100-lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
Hyposulfite, photo grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.05
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - 6.90
Sodium hyposulfite crystals in bbls., 50c. higher.
Iodide, USP bots., dms lb. 2.55 - 2.62
Lactate, edible, 50%, cbys., dms., works lb. .21½- —
60% cbys. dms. works lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, cbys., dms., works lb. .16½- —
Lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- —
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 85.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton 135.50 - 140.50
Sodium metaborate octahydrate in bbls, $24.50 per ton higher.
Metaborate tetrahydrate, dms., c.l., works ton 204.00 - —
Metallic bricks, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .17 - .19
less than 14,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .175 - .195
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - 7.65
dms., c.l 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.20 - 8.10
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - 6.50
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.10 - 7.00
Molybdate, anhyd., dms., dlvd lb. .68 - —
cryst., dms., works lb. .69 - .73
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton 47.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 43.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse ton 51.25 - —
bulk c.l., same basis ton 47.75 - —
USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09½- —
Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.65 - 7.25
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.30 - 7.65
Oxalate, 88%, bgs., works 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
Para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-Aminobenzoate).
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Aminosalicylate).
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- .33
pellets, bgs., c.l. same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- .33
Pentachlorophenate, powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- .32
Pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .178 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .1860- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .1910- .1960
Phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
USP dried powd. bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
monobasic anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.10 - 9.70
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.20 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - 8.20
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.05 - 9.65
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.40
Sodium phosphates in dms., 60c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow (see sodium ferrocyanide).

Sodium pyrophosphate, acid., bgs., c.l., works., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 10.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.35 - 11.60
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works lb. .38½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .41½- .43¼
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.52½- —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.92½- 8.52½
Salicylate, USP, dms lb. .74 - .76
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.25 - 4.50
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.65 - 4.80
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.50

Sales zones are: (1) Atl. States E. of Miss. R. and, N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C. S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan. Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

Sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
Silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - 2.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.10 - —

Sodium silicate, liq., 47° Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - 2.95
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - 3.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton 62.50 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .075 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .079 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .548 - .602
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E ton 52.00 - —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton 34.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 31.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .17½- .18
gran., fib. dms lb. .17½- .18
Sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07½- —
liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton 115.00 - —
Sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .06¼- —
fused, bbls., c.l., works E., frt. equald lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —

Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Sulfocyanide CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Tetraborate (see Borax).
Tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .04½- —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
tech., anhyd., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .10¾- —
1-ton or less, works lb. .11 - —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. lb. .42 - —
Trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted E lb. 40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. 44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted E lb. 46 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.87½- —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.27½- 8.87½

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SODIUM PERBORATE
for Dry Bleach Formulations

Becco Sodium Perborate Tetrahydrate is widely used in the popular powder bleaches. Manufactured by a continuous process, Becco Sodium Perborate is a remarkably uniform product.

Substantially all its particles are tough, single crystals with little tendency to fracture. Crumbling and dusting are thereby held to a minimum and blending facilitated. Bulk density is carefully controlled.

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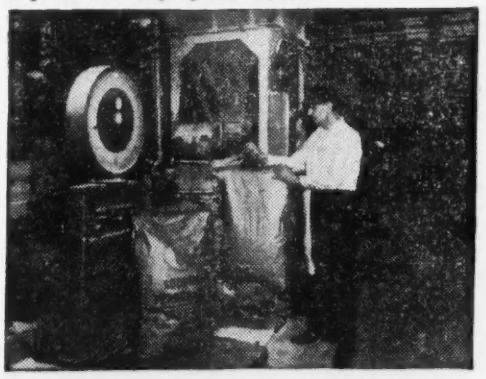
Free-Flowing Becco Sodium Perborate is weighed out by a chemist in Becco's Research Laboratories.

Dry Bleaches are effective in automatic washing machines, and Sodium Perborate is the standard bleaching agent incorporated in many of today's fine washday preparations.

Becco Sodium Perborate flows into sturdy bags for final weighing and shipment.



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Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.40 9.80
dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs 9.05 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs 9.80 -10.40
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 2.15 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, frt. equald gal. .31 - .32
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .38 - .40

Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
1 to 5-ton lots, works ..... lb. .25 - .26
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .38 - .39
soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works ..... lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .23¼- —
reg. 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots, works ..... lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur. ton.59.00 - —
protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
mechanically refd., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .066 -
Sparteine sulfate, cns ..... oz. .80 - .85
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls ..... lb. .75 - —
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .05½- —
Squill, white, bls ..... lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible bls lb. .13 - .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .762 - .772
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.01
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .878 - 1.147
hydrous, cryst., dms., works. lb. .77 - .78
Sulfate, dms., works ..... lb. .935 - .955

Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.17 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.32 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. .... 100 lbs. 7.29 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.44 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works .... lb. .07¾- Nom.
ex whse, N. Y. ..... lb. .08¾- .10
Rice, bgs., l.c.l. ..... lb. .15½- .16
Wheat, bgs ..... lb. .08½- .09
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass Root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs ..... lb. .60 - .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine).
Stramonium leaves, bgs. ..... lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .07 - .0745
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .80 - 1.05
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
1-ton lots, works ..... lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works ..... lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works ..... lb. .46 - —
Iodide, pars, 25-lb. lots ..... lb. 3. - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.11.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs.12.00 - —
Salicylate, NF, dms ..... lb. 1.78 - —
Sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin, K., bots. ..... oz.25.00 -25.50
G. (see Ouabain, USP).
Strophanthus seed, Kombl, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz.1.14 - —
Sulfate, USP, cryst., cns., 25-oz. lots oz. .96 - —
powd., 100-oz. lots ..... oz. .85 - —

Styrax, USP, cs ..... lb. .78 - .80
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½%. dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .23½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .21½- —
synthetic rubber grade, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16½- —
Styrolyl acetate, bots ..... lb. 1.45 1.70
Sucrose, crude, bgs., dlvd., N. Y. lb. .0555- —
refd., white, bgs., refy., E ..... lb. .0855- —
Octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .76 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose, crude, refined).
Sulfabenzamide, dms ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium, dms ..... lb 4.10 - 4 60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms ..... lb 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium fib. dms ..... lb 5.00 - 5.20
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms lb.10.60 -11.10
powd. dms ..... lb.10.25 -10 75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms lb.11.25 -11 75
microcrystals, dms. ..... lb.11.60 -12.10
Sulfaguanidine USP dms ..... lb 2.50 —
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals. lb.10.65 -11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11 75
Sulfamethazine microcrystals, dms., lb 8.90 - 9.40
powd., dms ..... lb 8.50 - 9.00
Sulfanilamide, USP 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms ..... lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powd. dms ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Quinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.40 - 6.75
Sulfapyridine NF powd. bots. tins. lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 2.85 - 3.00
powd. dms ..... lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Sulfathiazole-sodium, USP, dms lb. 2.75 - 2.90
Sulfur, coml. flour, bgs, mines 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs 3.05 - —
lump, bgs., mines ..... 100 lbs 2.20 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs 2.65 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long-ton.26.50 - —
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports long-ton.28.00 -31.00
domestic and Canada, f.o.b vessel Gulf port long-ton.28.00 - —
refd., flowers, USP, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
flour, light bgs., mines..100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
lump, bgs., mines ..... 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., mines ..... 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines. 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.50 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
refd., bgs., mines..... 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bbls mines ..... 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Bichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .04¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .03¾- —
Dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .04¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .03¾- —
Sumac leaves, 28% tannin, bgs., ex-dock ..ton.132.00 - —
ground, bgs., ex-dock ....ton.127.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Balto., unit-ton. .88 - .91
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .88 - .91
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 - —

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.18 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.25 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.24 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. 1.29 - —
Talc, dom., ord., Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.33.00 -39.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.19.40 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.37.00 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.28.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.31.00 -36.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.31.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.34.00 - —
99.95% micronized, bgs., works..ton.38.00 - —
imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines. ton.20.00 35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11¾- —
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd....lb. .07½- —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd., lb. .07¼- —
guaranteed, dms., f.a.s....lb. .08¼- —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .06½- —
special tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07 - —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .08¾- .09
50%, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .09¾- .10¼
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk..unit-ton. 4.25 - —
Chicago, bulk..unit-ton. 5.25 - —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, bgs., ex whse..lb. .08½- .10
Siamese, med., bgs., ex whse. lb. .06¼- .06¾
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald..gal. .47 - .49
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis.....gal. .39 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis.....gal. .46 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .70 - .72¼
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73½- .74¼
tanks, same basis.....gal. .62½- —
Coal (see Coaltar).

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ATLAS POWDER COMPANY
WILMINGTON 99, DELAWARE
In Canada: Atlas Powder Company, Canada, Ltd. Brantford, Ontario, Canada

Tartar, emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartarate).			
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.25½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22 -	—
Hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., fib. dms	lb.	.67½-	.74
Terpineol, dms., l.c.l, dlvd. E	lb.	.20¾-	—
extra, dms	lb.	.41 -	.60
prime, dms	lb.	.30 -	.45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.	lb.	.60 -	.75
prime, dms	lb.	.55 -	.70
Propionate, dms	lb.	1.75 -	2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).			
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots	gram.	.70 -	—
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots	gram.	.68 -	—
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works	lb.	.14½-	—
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).			
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene).			
USP 55 gal dms., works	lb.	.20½-	.21½
smaller dms., works	lb.	.23½-	.25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.61½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.62½-	—
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald	lb.	.75 -	—
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.49 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.50 -	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.47 -	—
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., or t.l., works	lb.	.36½-	—
l.c.l., or l.t.l., works	lb.	.37 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.35 -	—
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).			
Thallium metal, dlvd	lb.	12.50	-15.00
Sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd	lb.	8.00	-13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms	lb.	3.25 -	—
And sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms	lb.	4.00 -	—
Sodio-Salicylate, NF, fib. dms	lb.	3.30 -	—
Theophylline, anyhd. or USP, 100-lb. dms	lb.	3.65 -	—
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms. lar fib. dms.	kilo.	60.00 -	—
ampule grade	kilo.	62.00 -	—
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms.	kilo.	62.00 -	—
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots	lb.	.72 -	—
less tons lots	lb.	.74 -	—
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).			
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.36 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.38 -	—
Thorium nitrate, purif., fig. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	3.50 -	—
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots.	kilo.	450.00	-500.00
Thyme leaves, French, bgs	lb.	.19 -	.22½
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	.09 -	—
Thymol, fib. dms	lb.	2.50 -	2.75
Iodide, NF, dms.	lb.	7.30 -	—
Timbo root (see Cube root)			
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).			
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).			
Oxide (see Stannic oxide).			
Metal (Straits)	lb.	.94½-	—
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).			
Tetrachloride anhyd., (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous).			
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25½-	—
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23½-	—
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23½-	—
metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla.	ton.	120.00 -	—
Niagara Falls, N. Y., c.l.,	ton.	137.50 -	—
5-ton lots	ton.	142.50 -	—
ton lots	ton.	147.50 -	—
rutile, nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.26½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.27½-	—
Milled titanium dioxide, $7.50 per ton higher.			
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.95 -	9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾-	—
high-tinting, dms., c.l.	lb.	.09 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.09½-	—
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.40¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.43¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.39¾-	—
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots.	kilo.	149.65 -	—
Acetate	kilo.	136.00 -	—
d-a-Tocopherol acetate	kilo.	185.00 -	—
d-a-Tocopherol acid succinate	kilo.	165.00 -	—
o-Tolidine, base, paste, 100% basis, kgs	lb.	1.35 -	—
Dry, 100% basis, kgs	lb.	1.40 -	—
Hydrochloride, paste, 100% basis.	lb.	1.35 -	—
Tolu balsam, cns	lb.	4.25 -	4.50
Toluene (see Toluol).			
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works	lb.	.70 -	—
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.79 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.80 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.78 -	—
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.23 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.22 -	—
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.64 -	—
solid, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.60 -	.61
Toluol, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—			
Bethlehem, Pa	gal.	.32 -	—
Birmingham dist	gal.	.32 -	—
Chicago, dist	gal.	.32 -	—
Cleveland dist	gal.	.32 -	—
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.26 -	—
Johnstown, Pa	gal.	.32 -	—
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.32 -	—
Lone Star, Tex	gal.	.33 -	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.32 -	—
Middletown, Ohio	gal.	.33½-	—
Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.32 -	—
Philadelphia dist	gal.	.32 -	—
Pittsburgh dist	gal.	.32 -	—
Sparrows Point, Md.	gal.	.32 -	—
Terre Haute, Ind	gal.	.35 -	—
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.32 -	—
petroleum, indust., 2°, tanks, works:—Albany, N. Y.	gal.	.35 -	—
Bayonne, N. J.	gal.	.34 -	—
Baytown, Tex.	gal.	.33 -	—
Chicago, Ill.	gal.	.35 -	—
Detroit, Mich	gal.	.35 -	—
Houston, Tex.	gal.	.33 -	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	gal.	.34 -	—
Providence R. I.	gal.	.35 -	—
Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.35 -	—

2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.97 -	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	1.00 -	—
powd., fib. dms., same basis	lb.	1.00 -	—
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks	lb.	1.65 -	1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs	lb.	1.00 -	1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns	oz.	.42 -	—
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works.	lb.	.21 -	—
l.c.l., l.t.l., works	lb.	.27 -	—
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.39 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.40 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.37 -	—
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver	lb.	.42 -	—
l.c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver,	lb.	.43 -	—
tanks, frt. alld E. of Denver,	lb.	.40 -	—
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.52 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.53 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50 -	—
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.67 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.68 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.65 -	—
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld E	lb.	.15½-	—
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.13 -	—
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.			
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.11¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.13¾-	—
tanks, works, frt. equald	lb.	.10¾-	—
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12½-	—

Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. cbys., works, frt adjusted	lb.	1.40	1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.36½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.37½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.34½-	—
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.36½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.37½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.34½-	—
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.24 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.22 -	—
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E	lb.	.47 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.45 -	—
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver	lb.	.45¾-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver,	lb.	.46¾	—
tanks frt. alld. E. of Denver,	lb.	.43¾-	—
Phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.40 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.41 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.38 -	—
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½-	—

Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.49 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.50 -	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.47 -	—
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.22¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.23¾-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.20¾-	—
Trimethylamine 25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt equald., 100% basis	lb.	42 -	—
l.c.l., works, frt equald, 100% basis	lb.	.42½-	—
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.33 -	—
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.50 -	—
l.c.l., dms., dlvd. E	lb.	.51½-	—
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.35 -	—
Triphenyl phosphate bbls., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.40 -	—
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works	lb.	.90 -	—
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld E	lb.	.20½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.21½-	—
Prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.			
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic).			
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).			

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dl-Tryptophane, fib. ctns., works, kilo.165 00 - —
Tungsten metal powd., 2-5 microns, dms., works lb. 4.85 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots..... gram. .75 - .85
l.c.l., frt. equald..... lb. .41 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton.120.00 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. E, ex whse ton.140.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons), dlvd., E ton.105.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades. N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va. ton.126.00 - —
Urea-ammonia, liquor, C grade, tankcars, same basis ton.124.50 - —
37 grade tankcars, same basis. ton.153.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms.....lb. 1.45 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs.....lb. .32 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works .....lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.75.00 -76.00
cups, 28-30% tannin bgs., ex dock ton.58.00 - —
extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .08½- —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb 1.28 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins....lb. 7.50 - —
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb 6.75 - 7.00
whole, tins .....lb 7.50 - 8.00
Tahiti, cs. .....lb. 6.25 - —
Vanillin ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots, lb 6.50 6.75
smaller lots .....lb 6.90 - 7.25
ex lignin, dms., 100-lb. lots...lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 2.80 - 2.85
Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E .....lb. .19½- —
tankcars, dlvd. E .....lb. .16½- —
tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gal., dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
n-Butyl ether, tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .30 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .27 - —
Chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .11 - .12
Vinyl ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 c.c., hospitals, bot. 1.12 - —
75 c.c. .....bot. 1.56 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .28 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .25 - —
Isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .27 - —
Methyl ether, cyls., works....lb. .23 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .20 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Propionate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .47 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works.lb. 1.36 - —
1 to 9 dms, works.....lb. 1.50 - —
tanks, works.....lb. 1.33 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. .....lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld. .....lb. .16 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
Viosterol, in nat., vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .02 - .04¾
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - .05¼
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - .05¾
Vitamin A acetate, syn., crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.67.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75 - —

Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.

liq., in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram..1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram . 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
B, (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2, (see Riboflavin).
B, complex natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_{12}, crystalline, 1-gram or 5-gram vials..gram.245.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity..gram.185.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fish-liver Calciferol, and Viosterol)
D_2, dry 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots..kilo.42.50 - —
less than kilo lots .....kilo.45.00 - —
E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gram bots .....gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner)
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls. .....lb. 2.25 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd. lb. 1.95 - —
25-49-lb. lots, N. Y. or Chicago. lb. 2.05 - —
5-24-lb. lots, cns., N. Y. or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bales, ex dock ton.99.00 - —
merchantable, bales, ex dock.ton.96.00 - —
Extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls. lb. .08¼- .08½
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09½- —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
Wax, amorph. (see Wax micro crystalline).
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. .45 - .47
Bees, crude, African, bgs.....lb. .67 - .68
Brazilian, bgs. .....lb. .70 - .72
Central American, bgs. ....lb. .69 - .70
Chilian, bgs. .....lb. .70 - .72
refd., USP, bleached, white bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .80 - .82
slabs, 100-lb. ctns.....lb. .79 - .81
yellow bricks, 100-lb. ctns.lb. .73 - .75
slabs, 100-lb. ctns.....lb. .72 - .74
Candelilla, crude, bgs.....lb. .66 Nom.
refd., bgs.....lb. .69 Nom.

Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh 7c. per lb. higher, 80 mesh 7c.; 100-200 mesh 8c.

Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots. lb. .72 - .74
North country No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .80 Nom.
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .88 - .90
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .74 - .76
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .83 - .85
tech, bgs., ton lots lb. .75 - .76
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .75 - .77
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .83 - .85
yellow No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.30 - 1.32
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.33 - 1.35

Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla.

Japan, cs.....lb. .47 - .48
Microcrystalline, 170-175° F., m.p., ASTM, penertation 15-20 ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works. lb. .14 - .15
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .15 - .16
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½- .13¼
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .13½- .14¼
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - .26
smaller lots, group 3, works. lb. .26 - .27
180°-185°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration, 7-11; amber, ctns., 20,000-lb. lots, same basis.lb. .17 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .18 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .16½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .29 - —
100°-195°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 2-7, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .21½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .19½- —
white, ctns, 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .35½- —
Montan, dom., refd., bgs.....lb. .27 Nom.
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs. lb. No prices.
German, bgs. .....lb. No prices.
Ouricury, refd., pure, bgs.....lb. .93 Nom.
tech., bgs.....lb. .85 Nom.
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .30 - .33
cakes cs. .....lb. .31 - .34

BO-DEE® MINERAL STABLE VITAMIN D_3

WISCONSIN ALUMNI RESEARCH FOUNDATION
Approved for VITAMIN D upon periodic tests

Product of N. V. Philips-Roxane, The Netherlands

VITAMIN D_3 POTENCY OF BO-DEE UNDIMINISHED FOR PERIODS IN EXCESS OF 12 MONTHS

In tests conducted by the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation—12 month tests at 30 day intervals—showed no loss of potency of Bo-Dee Mineral Stable Vitamin D_3 when mixed with the following minerals:

GROUND LIMESTONE	FERROUS SULFATE
STEAMED BONE MEAL	COPPER SULPHATE
CALCIUM PHOSPHATE	MANGANESE SULPHATE
MAGNESIUM SULPHATE	COBALT SULPHATE

TO THE BEST OF OUR KNOWLEDGE THESE RESULTS HAVE NEVER BEEN DUPLICATED

Other Bowman D Products

Pure D_3 Crystalline • Water Miscible D_2 and D_3 in powder form or liquid
Calciferol • D_2 and D_3 in oil

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600 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 5, Ill.
130 Central Avenue, Holland, Mich.
170 East California Street, Pasadena 1, Calif.

Wax, sugar cane, dom., refd., slabs, 80 lbs. ctns., works	lb.	.65	.75
spot	lb.	.67½	.72½
White lead (see Lead, White).			
White pine bark, rossed, bls.	lb.	.18	.19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms.	lb.	6.55	—
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).			
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls.	lb.	.18	.19
rossed, bls	lb.	.19	.22
Witch hazel, bark, bls.	lb.	.16	.17
leaves, bls	lb.	.20	—
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works.	ton	39.50	—
l.c.l., ex whse	ton	56.00	—
medium, bgs., c.l., works	ton	27.00	—
l.c.l., ex whse	ton	44.00	—
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).			
USP (see Lanolin).			
Wormseed, American, bgs.	lb.	.20	.25
Levant, bgs.	lb.	4.25	4.50
45°-47°C., dms., c.l., same basis,			

X

Xylene (see Xylol).			
Xylenol, cryst., 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.40	—
56°-58°C., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.30	—
	lb.	.212	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.215	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.199	—
Fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.96	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.99	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.85	—
dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	1.11	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.14	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.00	—
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l. or t.l., works	lb.	.39	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.40	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.38	—
Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:—			
Bethlehem Pa	gal.	.34	—
Birmingham dist	gal.	.32	—
Chicago dist	gal.	.35	—
Cleveland dist	gal.	.34½	—
Johnstown, Pa.	gal.	.33	—
Lackawanna N. Y.	gal.	.35	—
Lone Star, Tex	gal.	.33	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.33	—
Middletown, Ohio	gal.	.34	—
Minnequa, Colo	gal.	.34	—
Philadelphia dist	gal.	.34	—
Pittsburgh dist	gal.	.32	—
Sparrows Point, Md	gal.	.34	—
Terre Haute Ind	gal.	.35	—
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.32½	—
petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—			
Bayonne, N. J	gal.	.34	—
Baytown, Tex.	gal.	.33	—
Chicago, Ill.	gal.	.35	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	gal.	.34	—
Providence, R. I.	gal.	.35	—
Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.35	—

Y

Yara yara, cns.	lb.	2.15	2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 int'l U units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.47	—
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.52	—
200 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.56	—
300 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.60	—
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bbls., dlvd N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	.35	—
Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.			
Benzidine, AAA, bbls., dlvd	lb.	2.10	—
AAOT bbls., dlvd	lb.	2.85	—
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd	lb.	3.15	—
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	2.85	—
Selenide lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	1.05	—
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.			
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. W. of Tenn., and N.C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island	lb.	.33	.33½
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½ higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex. 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Hansa, 10 g, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome	lb.	2.25	—
G pigment, bbls	lb.	1.91	—
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.0205	.0345
pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¾	—
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	5.58	—
smaller lots	lb.	5.60	—
Ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural).			
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd	lb.	.27	.27½
basic, dlvd	lb.	.31	.32½
Yerba santa leaves, bls	lb.	.40	.42
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tin.	oz.	4.30	4.50

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.38	—
1,000 to 36,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.40	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.43	—
Zinc acetate, NF VIII, dms.	lb.	.53	—
tech., dms., works	lb.	.27	—
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.192	—
l.c.l. dlvd E	lb.	.202	—
Chloride, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.42	—
precipitated, powd., dms	lb.	.26	—
soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.50	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.10	—
tanks works	100 lbs.	4.85	—
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	10.10	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.60	—
gran. fib. dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	10.85	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.35	—
Zinc chromate (see Yellow, zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.523	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.543	—
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.17½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.49	.50
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.22	.37½
Metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.13½	—
New York	lb.	.14	—
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.24½	—
10% Zn. dms., frt alld	lb.	.30	—
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works.	lb.	.20	—
Oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.15½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15⅞	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16⅞	—
French process, coml., green seal, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher.			
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.39	—
powd., dms	lb.	.42	.49
Resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.29	—
Silicofluoride, dms., works	lb	.12½	.14
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l	lb.	.39	—
	lb.	.39	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.40	.44
Sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd E	100 lbs.	8.75	—
l.c.l., dlvd E	100 lbs.	9.75	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.			
USP, gran dms	lb.	.26	—
Sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2530	—
Undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.25	2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.65	—
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.75	—
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l	lb.	.25½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26	.41½
c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works	lb.	.23	—
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03½	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03¾	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.04	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.06½	—
Zircon (G), milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅜	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works.	lb	.04¾	—
500-1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.07½	—
Zircon (G) in barrels, 1c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate, 13% com., ZrO,			
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.60	8.45
Nitrate, dms., ex whse	lb.	4.50	7.00
Oxide, 92½-99%, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.44½	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs. works is		.45	—
CP, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45½	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.48	—
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60	—
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60½	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.63	—
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.35½	—

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Volume 169 **June 11, 1956** **No. 24**

Help for Small Business

President Eisenhower has set up a special committee of seven top-echelon members of the staffs of his cabinet with a purpose of strengthening the government's program of assistance for small business. It is easy for an impartial evaluator to agree with the official of one national group of small business that the President's move is a forward step; he cannot, however, go fully along with the official of another group in expecting the committee to be of great assistance in evaluating the problems of small business. As has been repeatedly and increasingly demonstrated and emphatically in connection with the muddling under the program of assistance for agriculture, government is not competent to solve, or even to understand, economic problems. All that it can do—all that it has done—is provide, at no little cost, some temporary relief for some of the effects of such problems. And, as has clearly been demonstrated with respect of the recommendations of the Hoover commissions, the findings of advisory investigators lead but little to even attempts to do any solving. A program of governmental assistance has done no good for agriculture; in truth, it has had detrimental effects. The same results must be expected—they are inevitable—in any similar relationship with small business.

No person who is at all familiar with the relations of political and commercial economic theories and practices could expect even political economists to understand the economic problems of small business. Furthermore, he must recognize that economy of no sort is noticeably characteristic of governmental functioning — a fact which the Hoover commissions have made unmistakeably clear. Much can be found in the records of the Small Business Administration and those of the congressional units concerned, at least nominally, with affairs of small business to focus the Hoover groups' findings clearly upon such areas. The political contention that the primary purpose and the evident effects of the small business policy and practices are the harassment of big business, looked at in connection with the very prevalent charge that the current administration is all for—and to a large extent by—big business will give pause to any expectation that there can be any effective governmental dealing with what are the actual needs of small business.

Some of the divisions of the President's cabinet are in position to extend, or lend, assistance to small business in the way of allocation of the providing of services which they require. In many instances, they have stretched a point or two to do so. But, none can say that such assistance in any manner touches upon the basic problems of small business. It must be recognized in that connection that even the identification —to say nothing of the understanding —of those problems is in most respects far from sufficient to afford a taking-off place for any attempting of their solution. The President, for example, said that "the conditions of our modern economy, are such that many small concerns confront substantial hindrances to their growth." Evidently, in keeping with the popular belief that, in all things, the only way for business —or the economy—to be better is for it to be bigger, he considered growth a basic problem of small business. Such a concept of success will never assist in the least toward solving the real problems of small business.

It is an axiom as old as the doing of business that the business that deserves to get bigger in success will do so. The desserts in that connection have no relation to governmental help. Those who declare that, because business has a big job to do, it must be big are speaking in an overall sense; just as they are measuring the size of the job in national terms. Business as a whole must be big today; but it can be —and well would be—composed in goodly part of small units, soundly constructed and intelligently integrated where their particular abilities fit them. Some leaders in those areas are earnestly advocating the adoption of broad programs of cooperation, especially in research and planning. That would be a very promising field for governmental assistance—not political.

Small business has a big place in the modern economic setup in this country. Finding and filling that place are something which it must in large part do for itself. In whatsoever degree it is successful in that doing, in that same degree will it be successful in the results of its functioning. It is not Heaven alone that helps those who help themselves—and they do not need any help from government; in fact, they will be better off without the meddling and muddling that are a part of such "helping."

Telling the World

At a meeting to be held June 12 in Washington, there will be launched a new movement in connection with the international relations of the United States. The core of the assemblage will be a group of thirty-four variously prominent citizens of this country named by President Eisenhower May 31 as a board to foster "people-to-people diplomacy" for the spreading of the "USA idea" among all the peoples of the world. The meeting is designed to get the attention of every citizen of this country for what he or she can do "to help make the truth of our peaceful goals and our respect for the rights of others known to more people overseas." It is planned eventually to endeavor to enlist every citizen to help the government in that task.

The board, which will have primarily an advisory position, is made up of representatives of organizations in art, business, civic, educational, entertainment, federal service, professional, religious, welfare, and other fields. Among them is most fittingly the Business Council for International Understanding, "made up of chemical firms with overseas operations." Another especially well-adapted member is the Advertising Council, which has already started its own highly potential campaign with worldwide showing of an exhibit of "Peoples Capitalism—Man's Newest Way of Life."

It will not be a simple task to rectify the widely prevalent world concept of life and living in the United States of America which is continuously being contributed to by what other peoples see in American newspapers and motion pictures and are led to infer from what is exhibited to them by tourists and other visitors from this country. One of the most encouraging contributions toward the success of the new movement is what can be got from the expressions by foreign students and other attendants at conferences here, of their surprise at finding that life and people in this country are not at all like they are presented in print and picture and personalities with which they had come in contact in their homelands. One of the biggest needs for the cultivation of truly representative personalities will have to be approached by way of the educating of American tourists and other travelers in deportment in other lands, especially in such matters as proper respect for regulative requirements and for those whose duty it is to enforce them. The all too common scofflaw presents a most undesirable picture in foreign settings.

It is earnestly to be desired that the advisory board and all citizens who volunteer their "diplomatic" services become as well acquainted as they can with the much that has been said by students from other lands who have participated in forums in this city in several recent years. The information thus to be acquired is particularly needed insofar as it has to do with the visitors' assessments of the USA idea and its practical application and their description of "the world we want." Nothing that even has any resemblance of an attempt to displace what others desire with any suggestion should be permitted to get into any aspect of the program. It is best to let them do their own choosing after they have been given a complete and accurate picture of what the people of this country want —and have—and what is being done with it. High-pressure selling has no place in the promotion of democracy, or any other idea, of the USA type.

Textiles and Foreign Relations

It is not going to be easy for this country to sell its ideas to others until the world position of the United States is properly evaluated and accepted by domestic industrial groups. It has been disturbingly clear for several months that a very large and quite important segment of the domestic textile industry cannot see this country as a partner in world affairs when that position entails the permitting—if not the fostering—of importations of Japanese cotton products which can be sold here for substantially less than what must be got for competitive domestic goods. It is highly possible that, as the pressure of political campaigning increases there will develop in congress in connection with the already strong opposition to various aspects of the foreign aid policy an economic attitude which will be an impassable roadblock for the President's plan to popularize USA ideology throughout the world.

The political reactions will not all be on the "Keep-em-out" side. Already it is being asked what there is of the nature of "respect for the rights of others" in the laws recently enacted in two southern states which require stores that handle such goods to display signs:—"Japanese Textiles Sold Here." The federal administration has informed complaining Japan that it objects to such discriminations, but they can be challenged only in court action. At the same time, a senator from New England—which has lost much of its cotton textile industry to the south—was sponsoring a legislative demand that the Tariff Commission investigate the effects of imports on the domestic industry, and a bit later a segment of the cotton goods industry was urged by the head of its national organization to seek congressional aid against Japanese competition. Less than a fortnight ago, the head of another cotton goods group demanded that the federal administration declare just how much of this country's textile market the domestic industry is expected to sacrifice for the welfare of Japan.

It is, therefore, not difficult to see why the United States Council of the International Chamber of Commerce has sent a letter to nineteen state governors in an effort to offset a petition that they too put a crimp in the selling of Japanese textiles, declaring that such discrimination violated "the principles of justice and fair play cherished by Americans." There is a rumor that some such cherisher has suggested that storekeepers who must display the discriminatory signs add to the wording thereof something like—"and we tell you they are good." It is not to be expected that any such flouting of official dictum could get much popularity in the sections where the signs are obligatory; although in some corners there is more than a little pressure to be exerted by soybean growers who fear that they are going to lose the very important market for their product in Japan. Trade discriminations run in both directions. The textile discriminators appear to have lost sight of the fact that the promotion of high-priced cotton wears is still based on their being made from imported fabrics. Why bother about the cheap stuff from Japan?

Washington Talks It Over

Government Is in a Whopping Number of Business Activities Competing with Private Industry, Budget Bureau Reveals.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

The matter of keeping the government out of business and out of competition with corporate taxpayers of the country has long been a favorite topic in business circles. But until recently, it has never been understood just how deep Uncle Sam is in business, and the facts are quite startling.

The Federal Bureau of the Budget has been investigating this subject for about two years and has come forth with the news that the government actually is operating 19,771 commercial industrial activities with 266,000 employes and $11.9 billion in capital assets. This compares with previous "guestimates" that government business-type activities totaled only 3,000.

Uncle Sam's business projects fall into more than 200 categories, including mining, contract construction, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, services, farming, forestry and agriculture, as well as transportation, communication, finance, insurance and real estate. That puts Uncle Sam into just about every field of private business and industry.

How much money has been lost to the Treasury in the form of taxes that could have been collected from private concerns that could have performed these functions and services will never be known.

Nor will we ever know how much money was spent by the government in carrying on such operations. But it suffices to know that the budget bureau's study is the beginning of the end of many of these activities because a determined move to eliminate many of them is to be made by the administration.

Drug Labeling Abroad

Industries regulated by the federal food, drug and cosmetic act can now market their products labeled in a foreign language under certain conditions.

Food and Drug Administration gave this its okay recently by modifying its regulations to provide that in cases where the articles are distributed solely in a territory where the predominant language is one other than English, the predominant language in the labeling may be other than English.

Progress Report

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Heavy Chemicals

Bromine rose last week, owing to an accumulation of labor, freight, materials and operational costs. Higher prices for anhydrous aluminum chloride, announced by a producer earlier, were uniform in the trade last week. Liquid and crystal prices were expected to hold without change for the third quarter. Higher barytes prices have caused a good bit of upward pressure on the barium chemicals market. While barium chemical prices were currently unchanged, it was conceivable that here could be adjustments preceding the third quarter.

A rockslide which destroyed two-thirds of a Niagara Falls, N. Y. power plant cut power supply to the city, but chemical producers in the area were relatively unaffected by the interruption of supplies of electricity.

Potassium chloride producers were feeling the pinch caused by increased prices for industrial grade potassium chloride. As yet, there was no indication of price advance.

Copper sulfate demand from agricultural interests was hand to mouth, due to currently high prices and a wait-and-see attitude on the part of consumers regarding the highly unsettled copper market.

Mercury dropped $7 per flask last week in a session of dull trading. Consumers played it close to the vest, displaying a seasonal lack of interest.

Producers of mineral acids contemplated no changes in price for the third quarter. The same situation held true for manufacturers of alkalies and chlorine.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended June 2 at 99.0 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 101.3 percent for the previous week and 95.5 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced

Bromine, 1c. per lb.
Tin, ⅛c. per lb.

Reduced

Mercury, $7 per flk.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 10, 1955
101.64	101.69	101.57	98.33

For Current Prices see Page 9

Acid, Hydrochloric — Buying interest continued active, although some trade sources felt strongly that demand had slackened during the past few weeks.

Production of steel, vinyl chloride, neoprene, and other materials requiring hydrochloric acid was maintained at an active level, but it was believed that inquiry from these sources would show a decline for the month when final figures are in.

Some producers gave more optimistic reports of business, maintaining that several facilities in the northeast and midwest were running at near-capacity levels in order to fill needs of buyers.

However, the picture in some areas of the south and southwest was one of plentiful supplies of byproduct hydrochloric, owing to heavy seasonal operations of manufacturers of chlorinated solvents, plastics, insecticides and herbicides, and refrigerants and propellents.

Acid, Hydrofluoric — Orders for treatment of stainless steel were a key factor in continuing lively demand. While buying interest was described as slightly off the previous near-record pace, it was noted that demand was still strong for refrigerants, propellents, glass frosting, and government account.

Acid, Nitric—Nitric acid continued to move satisfactorily in all types of containers, from barges to bottles. There has been some evidence of a letup in demand, but producers were unable to differentiate between seasonal influences and adjustments in automotive and feeder industries when searching for a cause for the decline.

It was emphasized, however, that business levels were being maintained well above 1954 levels, and that there were very few weak spots in the consumption pattern.

Acid, Sulfuric—Rayon, steel and chemical end uses maintained a good call for sulfuric in all forms last week.

Steel output, while on a slight decline from previous record levels, continued to hover above 95 percent of capacity. Production was estimated last week at 2,373,000 tons, or 96.4 percent of capacity, as against an actual output of 2,370,000 tons the previous week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Actual output one month ago was 2,343,000 tons, or 95.2 percent of capacity. Actual production for the record week, beginning April 9, 1956, was 2,483,000 tons, or 100.9 percent of capacity.

While second quarter production of rayon and acetate fabrics declined, a spokesman for the rayon industry was of the opinion that a good recovery should come about in the third and fourth quarters, and show a gain during the first quarter of next year.

Aluminum Chloride—The rise of ½c. per pound initiated by a producer earlier was considered uniform in the trade last week. New prices were 16c. per pound, 600-pound drums, carlots, truckloads, f.o.b. works, freight equalized, and 16½c. per pound, less carlots, same basis.

Smaller packages were priced as follows:—100-pound drums, 18c. to 18½c. per pound, as to quantity, f.o.b. works, freight equalized, and 50-pound drums, 20c. to 20½c. per pound, same basis.

Prices were put into effect June 1 on spot, and will be effective July 1 on contract.

The increase in price of anhydrous chloride was attributed to the rise in price of aluminum metal, which took place at the beginning of the second quarter.

Producers of liquid and crystal chloride announced that they had no intentions of increasing prices for those forms at this time. It was pointed out that there was no direct relation between the materials in manufacturing process; hence, the rise in aluminum metal was not a decisive factor in pricing.

Crystal aluminum chloride was quoted unchanged at 14½c. per pound, drums, carlots, f.o.b. works, and 15c. per pound, less carlots, same basis.

Solution 32 degrees Be remained priced at 4.45c. per pound, carboys, carlots, f.o.b. works, and 5.2c. to 12.95c. per pound, less carlots, same basis, as to quantity.

Solution was priced at $3.45 per hundred pounds, tankcars, f.o.b. works. Prices of liquid and crystal were expected to hold unchanged, at least on contract, throughout the third quarter.

Barium Chemicals—With rising costs and limited availability of barytes, it looked to some in the trade last week as if barium chemicals might be increased in price in the near future.

It was pointed out that the shortage of good quality barite ore for use in the manufacture of barium chemicals has been a problem in the industry for some time.

Bromine—Price of bromine was boosted 1c. per pound across the board on spot, effective last week. Contract prices will remain unchanged until July 1.

Bromine in tankcars was newly quoted at 22½c. per pound, delivered east of the Rockies. Returnable drums were lifted to 31c. per pound, carlots or truckloads, same basis, and 31c. per pound, less carlots, same basis as to quantity.

Bromine in cases was newly listed at 32c. per pound, carlots or truckloads, delivered east of the Rockies, and 34c. to 39c. per pound, less carlots, same basis, as to quantity.

Rising costs in manufacturing were chiefly responsible for the increase in bromine prices.

Chlorine—This halogen continued to enjoy good demand for paper and pulp, water treatment, synthetic resins and other chlorinated hydrocarbons.

It was believed that demand, while still strong, had slackened to some extent during the past few weeks. Seasonal factors, plus declines in automotive production, were held partly responsible for the falling off in inquiry.

Copper Sulfate—Sales of copper sulfate, particularly to agricultural interests, were being made on a hand to mouth basis. There has been reluctance on the part of consumers in recent weeks to buy material until the moment of use, owing to currently high prices.

Potassium Chlorate — Producers indicated that there was a good bit of upward

Heavy Chemicals

pressure on current prices owing to recent increases in the price of industrial potassium chloride.

However, present prices were without change. Demand was active for prompt shipment against immediate needs.

Soda Ash—Seasonal slowdowns were evident in some parts of the consumption pattern, but overall business was described as active and in continuing good volume.

Soda, Caustic—Demand from the chemical cellulose industry, while lower than last year at this time, was said to be well above 1954 levels.

Encouraging reports from spokesmen of the rayon industry indicated that output and demand for rayon was expected to increase during the next three quarters.

The following figures represent quantity and values of chlorine and alkalies shipped by all producers in the United States in 1954 and 1947, as compiled by the Bureau of Census in its 1954 census of manufactures.

Production	1954	1947
Chlorine gas	2,903,723	1,443,219
liquid	1,584,796	644,007
Soda ash, total crude bicarbonate	4,701,364	4,524,668
finished bicarbonate	112,087	124,511
finished dense ash	1,681,665	1,629,406
finished light ash	2,556,672	2,206,590
Caustic soda, electrolytic, liquid	2,931,076	1,353,429
dry	343,413	380,977
lime-soda, liquid	478,678	749,721
dry	176,375	424,703
Caustic potash, liquid	75,291	50,069
Solid	16,818	.....
Value ($1,000)	1954	1947
Chlorine	$87,195	$31,204
Soda ash, finished bicarbonate	5,897	5,356
finished dense ash	46,399	29,235
finished light ash	56,829	28,359
Caustic soda, electrolytic, lime-soda	148,818	82,344
Caustic Potash, liquid, solid	8,556	6,934
Other carbonates, modified sodas*	9,023	8,215

*Includes potassium carbonate, electrolytic soda ash, sodium carbonate monohydrate, sal soda. Modified sodas exclude products classified as alkaline detergents. Unspecified to avoid disclosing figures for individual producers.

Sodium Chorate—Business was strong, particularly for use as a weed-killer. Prices were steady, although there was some indication that current margins were quite narrow as a result of accumulated labor, materials and operational costs over the past few years.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum — Production of primary aluminum in the United States in April declined to 289,452,616 pounds from 291,790,372 pounds in March, according to the Aluminum Association.

March output of 291,790,372 pounds was the highest monthly output of primary aluminum on record. The first quarter of 1956 also set an all-time record, output being 838,102,586 pounds for the period.

The Bureau of Mines reports that dry weather conditions which prevailed during the early part of the year in the Tennessee valley area resulted in a decline in the output of electricity.

It was reported that the Tennessee Valley Authority was forced to curtail the sale of interruptible power to some major industries in the area, which included an aluminum producer.

Water reserves were reduced to the lowest level on record. Despite temporary interruptions, it is expected that completion of additional potlines at existing plants will result in an increased supply of primary aluminum in 1956, the bureau concludes.

Copper—Some strength returned to the London market last week, and world copper was firmer. However, the market continued unsettled as prices continued below producers' listings of 46c. per pound, delivered US destinations.

Custom smelters were reported offering copper at anywhere from 40c. to 43c. per pound, spot. There was lack of demand from consumers owing to the current high prices.

The Bureau of Foreign Commerce reports that in Yugoslav foreign trade in 1955, a reduction of $1 million in electrolytic copper exports was more than offset by a $3 million increase in exports of copper rods.

Lead—Domestic market was quiet, with prices unchanged. The United States has resumed its position as major consumer of Peru's lead and zinc output, according to the Bureau of Foreign Commerce.

Of the 73,000 tons of these two metals exported during the first quarter, over 51,000 tons went to the United States, the balance being marketed principally in Europe.

Manganese — The number of railway cars allotted for carrying manganese ore in Andhra state, India, has been cut from fifty to twenty-five a day, according to the Bureau of Foreign Commerce.

As a result, about 100,000 tons of ore have accumulated at Garividi and other adjacent groups of manganese mines in the Srikakulam district, according to local sources.

Mercury—The market was quiet. Metal was lower, at $261 to $263 per 76-pound flask, spot.

Selenium—Metal on the primary market was unchanged. It was believed that, while there will never be enough selenium to go around, secondary markets were somewhat easier last week, due to reluctance to buy at current high prices.

Silver—Bullion market continued unchanged, at 90¾c. per troy ounce, spot.

Tin—The market fluctuated narrowly, and straits metal was quoted at 94⅛c. per pound, spot, on Friday.

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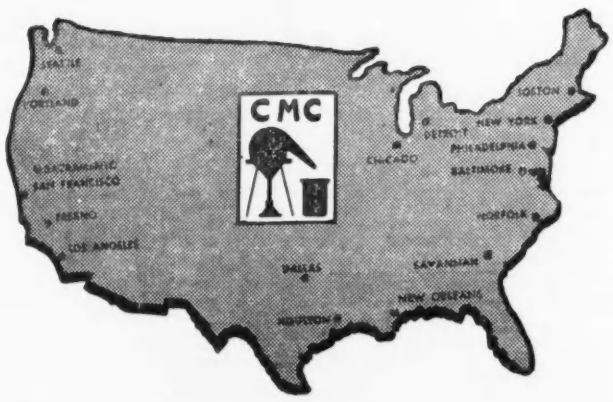

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Pesticide World Survey Data Now Available in Book Form

"The World Survey of Pest Control Products," the first of its kind in scope and comprehensiveness, which has been almost two years in the making by the chemical and rubber division of the Department of Commerce, was made public last week. Copies of the 200-plus page document are now obtainable from the Government Printing Office.

Prepared by Mrs. Laura G. Arrington, specialist on pesticide matters, under the direction of Charles C. Concannon, international consultant of the chemical and rubber division, the survey covers all segments and phases of the industry in the United States and sixty-six foreign countries.

The survey covers the production, consumption, foreign trade, marketing methods, distribution patterns, advertising media, application equipment, and government regulations relating to pesticides in as many of the sixty-six countries as it was possible to obtain such data. Prospects for increasing United States participation in foreign markets are also analyzed.

The report emphasizes the importance of the world markets to the domestic industry by noting that last year installed capacity to produce toxic ingredients for pesticides in the United States was about twice as great as output, estimated at $200,000,000. Total exports of pesticides, both basic and formulated products, rose from $63 million in 1954 to $79 million last year.

$1.5 Million English Plant Opened by Warner-Lambert

Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Company, New York, has opened a $1.5 million manufacturing plant in Eastleigh, England. The opening ceremonies were attended by chairman Elmer H. Bobst and president Alfred E. Driscoll.

The plant comprises 104,000 square feet on a sixteen-acre site near Southampton in the county of Hampshire. It will manufacture $5,000,000 worth of pharmaceuticals and cosmetics annually for distribution in the United Kingdom. The plant will employ 300 employees. P. G. E. Warburton is managing director.

Temporarily, Warner-Lambert will continue to operate its 53,000 square foot plant at Power road, Chiswick, London. The company eventually plans to transfer all operations and personnel to expanded facilities at the new plant in Eastleigh.

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Mineral Lands Leasing Rules Modified by Interior

The Department of the Interior has made three changes in regulations governing the leasing of Indian lands for development of minerals other than oil and gas.

One change removes the present limit of 960 acres which one operator in a single state may lease for development of uranium and associated minerals.

Another modification substitutes a flat annual rental of $1 an acre per year for all mineral leases for the present sliding scale of rentals.

The third amendment requires development expenditures which, with the annual rental, will amount to not less than $10 for every acre under lease.

Atlantic Pays $73.5 Million For Houston Oil Company

Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia, Pa., has completed the acquisition of gas and oil properties of Houston Oil Company of Texas. The transaction involved $73.5 million, paid in cash by Atlantic.

Liquidation and property distribution of Houston Oil also included the sale of $125 million worth of property to a group of investors headed by Chase Manhattan Bank, New York, and $35 million from Time, Inc., New York, for Houston's paper, pulp and timber property.

Dow Sees

—Continued from page 3

and field evaluation program has shown it to be outstanding for such varied items as tumblers, rigid food containers, cutlery handles, dentures, bristles, refrigerator parts, aerosol nozzles and pencil barrels, Mr. Gibb reports.

"To the trade, "Styrex' presents a combination of many desirable properties," he says. "For instance, it has a high degree of clarity in transparent colors and can be produced in a range of opaque colors as well. 'Styrex' is lightweight and yet has good properties of strength.

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Dow's first formulation of the new product is to be called "Styrex 767." The company, however, expects eventually to be able to provide it in a variety of formulations, tailor-made to meet specific trade needs and expanding commercial applications.

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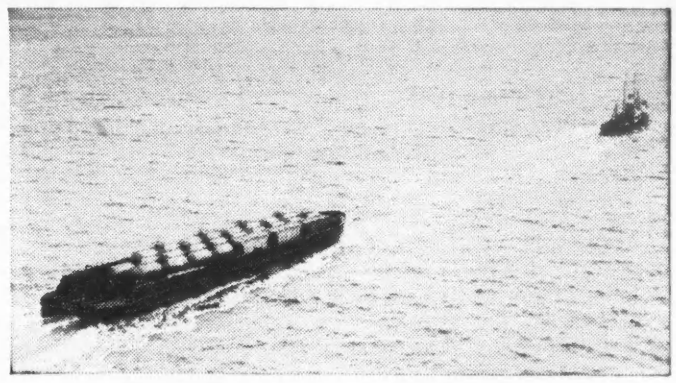

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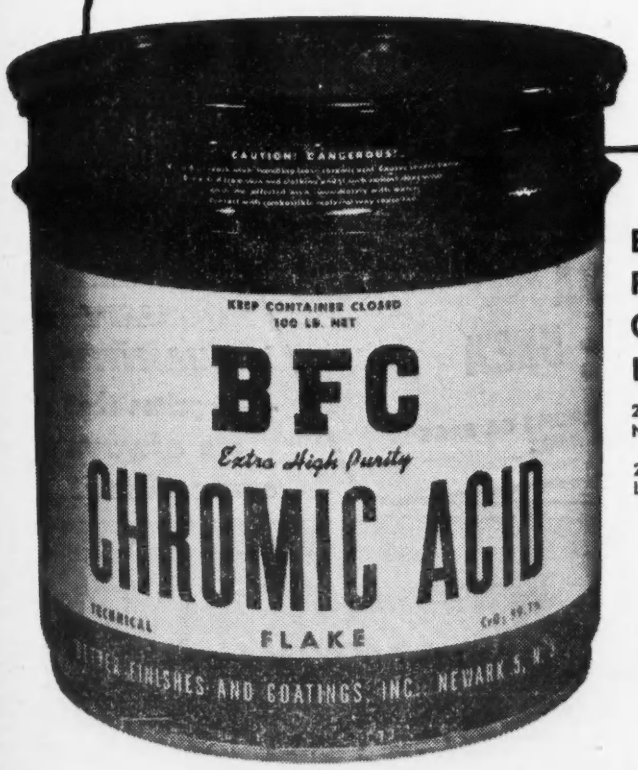

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Tariff Reductions Made at Geneva

—Continued from page 3

ing plastic resins, antibiotics, insecticides, photographic film and synthetic textile fibers. In some cases these concessions were larger, percentage-wise, than the 15 percent reduction granted in our tariffs.

Other Countries to Fellow

Also, with few exceptions, other countries will put their concessions into effect all at once, within the next few months.

By far the most important concession granted in the chemical schedule from the standpoint of the volume of imports was in the case of so-called "basket clause" items dutiable under paragraph 5 of the tariff act of 1930.

Miscellaneous organic and inorganic chemicals, combinations and mixtures were the products included in this concession which consisted of a reduction in the rate of duty from 12½ percent to 10 percent. Some of the more important products imported in 1954 under this general basket clause classification were germanium dioxide, nickel chloride, nickel sulfate, chrome bead catalyst, tantalum oxide, pentaerythritol, dicyandiamine, guanidine nitrate, thiorea, and cyanuric chloride.

Canada, the country of negotiation, accounted for $6,422,000 out of a total importation of $11,696,000 of these chemicals in 1954. Imports from all countries in 1955 were valued at $15,741,000, of which Canada supplied $9,868,000.

By way of explanation, it was stated that domestic production is considerably larger than imports of comparable items, considered in the aggregate, and exports are somewhat larger than imports.

Resins, Intermediates Cut

A group of non-coaltar synthetic resins and intermediates dutiable under paragraphs 2 and 11 of the tariff act had their duties reduced in negotiations with Germany, Italy and Canada.

The principal resins upon which concessions were granted were polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl chloride-acetate, polyvinyl chloride-vinylidene chloride, polyvinyl butyral, polyvinyl formal, and polyvinyl alcohol.

This is one of the largest groups of synthetic resins produced in the United States. The duty was reduced from the present rate of 1½ cents per pound plus 7½ percent ad valorem to 1.4 cents plus 7 cents on June 30; to 1.3 cents plus 6½ percent on June 30, 1957, and to 1.25 cents plus 6¼ percent on June 30, 1598.

Imports of these products in 1954 were valued at $8,058,000 and $6,644,000 in 1955. Canada is the principal source of supply.

Another group of items which figure large in the volume of imports are fish oils and fish-liver oils dutiable under paragraphs 34, 52 and 1169. Imports of the oils on which concessions were made ranging close to the full 15 percent allowed, had a value of $2,188,000 in 1954 and $2,034,000 in 1955. Japan is the principal beneficiary of the duty reductions.

Tanning extracts dutiable under paragraph 38 were reduced in duty from 7½ percent to 6 percent ad valorem on hemlock, chestnut and divi-divi as a concession to Italy, and on other tanning extracts (except mangrove, quebracho, valonia, wattle, oak, urunday, and myrobalan) as a concession to Australia. United States imports of hemlock, chestnut and diviv-divi extracts have been negligible until recent years, when they have shown a substantial increase because of the exhaustion of domestic supplies of chestnut extract. Imports rose from 12.2 million pounds in 1954 to 18 million pounds in 1955.

The tanning extracts on which a concession was granted to Australia include eucalyptus, spruce, larch, logwood, pine, canaigre, and numerous others of minor imports. Total imports rose from 8.6 million pounds in 1954 to 129 million pounds in 1955.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Prices of fertilizer components competitive with ammonium sulfate went into decline last week. Some major producers quoted prices for ammonium nitrate in July at $8 and $10 per ton below the price quoted a week ago. Additional producers reduced anhydrous ammonia by $5 per ton, and one listed the refrigeration grade $5 lower. Several nitrogen solutions were quoted at an averge of about $4 per unit of nitrogen below former prices. Numerous additional changes were being held up pending conclusion of discussions currently under way.

Heavy inventories of phosphate rock and feeble demand combined induced one major producer to shut down a mine and another to reduce production schedules. Trade sources said that overall demand for the season was down only slightly but that production had been increased much too fast for the market.

New potash price lists were pretty much all accounted for, and no marked changes had been announced.

In general, the fertilizer season was dying a slow death. Sales were off in all parts of the country. The view held by most trade sources was that soil bank legislation was enacted too late to have any effect one way or the other this year. Views differed as to whether it would be helpful in the long run.

Mixers were cold to every inducement to increased sales. They were determined, producers said, to reduce inventories.

Lack of buying interest led to a 25 cents per unit-ton decline in the price of dried blood at Chicago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Blood, dried, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 10, 1955
108.88	108.89	109.40	110.76

For Current Prices see Page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonia, Anhydrous—Additional production sources were offering anhydrous ammonia at $80 per ton last week. Some major producers, however, were still listing their prices officially at $85 per ton. They were expected to follow suit.

One producer announced a $5 decrease in the price for refrigeration grade. The reduced price was $82.50 per ton.

Ammonia Nitrate — Prices, including seasonal discounts, were reduced for July to levels ranging from $8 to $10 per ton below the $68 per ton quoted a week ago.

One schedule listed prices for material packaged in 80 or 100-pound multiwall paper bags, f.o.b. shipping points, at $58 per ton in July, $59 per ton in August, $60 per ton in September, $61 per ton in October, $62 per ton in November, $63 per ton in December and 64 per ton through the first half of 1957.

Another schedule quoted ammonium nitrate at 65 per ton in carlots, $66 per ton in less carlots, less seasonal discounts of $5 per ton in July, $4 per ton in August, $3 per ton in September, $2 per ton in October, $1 per ton in November and December and through the first six months in 1957.

Other major producers were withholding decision.

Animal Proteins—Dried blood declined 25c. per unit-ton at Chicago in a market characterized by continued lack of buying interest. The Chicago quotation was now 5 per unit-ton. The price at New York was unchanged at $4.25.

Bonemeal was not much changed. The market remained weak.

Trade in fishmeal and scrap was quiet, prices unchanged from $136 per ton for meal and $132 per ton for scrap for prompt shipment.

Supply for prompt shipment was limited. The cold spring was blamed for what has been a disappointing catch so far in middle Atlantic waters. In this respect, the Atlantic fishing was off to a start reminiscent of this year's trap fishing in the Chesapeake, where inclement weather limited the catch to negligible tonnage.

Production of fishmeal and scrap in 1955 amounted to 264,297 tons, the Fish and Wildlife Service reported. The total was made up of 190,617 tons of menhaden, 23,396 tons of tuna and mackerel, 18,950 tons of groundfish, 6,966 tons of Pilchard sardines from the Pacific, 4,469 tons of Alaska herring, 3,202 tons of Maine herring and an estimated 16,697 tons of miscellaneous meal and scrap.

The total represented a 3 percent increase over production of the previous year.

July led other months in production with output of nearly 53,000 tons.

Gulf waters now were accounting for more of the menhaden catch than any other geographical division except New England and the middle Atlantic. Production was increased markedly in all these areas and in the Chesapeake and the South Atlantic in 1955. Gulf production had been negligible only 10 years earlier.

Castor Pomace—The market continued quiet. Production and supply were limited. Demand was weak.

Lime—Sales of lime for agricultural uses amounted to 14,594 short tons in February, compared to sales of 10,976 short tons in the month previous and of 10,796 short tons in February, 1955. The figures were reported by the Bureau of Mines.

Included were sales of 2,494 short tons of quicklime and 12,100 short tons of hydrated lime in February of this year, 4,281 short tons of quicklime and 6,695 short tons of hydrated lime in the month previous, 1,941 short tons of quicklime and 8,855 short tons of hydrated lime in February, 1955.

Totals for the first two months of the calendar year were 6,775 short tons of quicklime and 18,795 short tons of hydrated lime, a sum of 25,570 short tons of lime, in 1956 and 6,081 short tons of quicklime and 15,850 short tons of hydrated lime, a sum of 21,931 short tons of lime, in 1955.

Nitrogen Solutions—Two leading producers announced new price lists last week. In general, the new quotations represented declines averaging around $4 per ton of contained nitrogen. Some quotations were unchanged or only slightly reduced from those in effect prior to the announcements.

Other major sources were preparing announcement of prices for the coming fertilizer year.

Phosphate Rock—Trade was bogging down in the morass of heavy inventories and feeble demand. Major producers were shutting off production last week. One closed a mine. Another reduced operating schedules.

Industry sources said consumption of contained phosphorus during the entire fertilizer season would not be off much from that of a year ago. Demand was off a little, certainly not critically. The real trouble lay, these sources said, in the rapid rate at which production was increased.

Potash—A producer who is a major market factor on the west coast has announced 60 percent muriate of potash prices for the west will be 44.5c. per unit of K_2O from July 1, 1956, through May 31, 1957, on contracts made prior to July 1 and 46.5c. per unit of K_2O during the same period for material contracted for after July 1.

Los Angeles Market

Bloodmeal was nominal at $4 per unit-ton. Supply was limited. Trade was on the light side.

Tankage, which figured in a weak market, was quoted through a range from $3 to $3.25 per unit-ton.

There was steady demand for domestic fishmeal at $2.30 per unit of protein. Light supplies were a factor in the market for Canadian herringmeal, which was traded at $1.95 per unit of protein, US funds, f.o.b. Vancouver.

There were no changes in prices of inorganics. Demand continued moderately strong.

Pesticides

2,4-D—The market continued very strong. Prices were unchanged.

Lindane — There were abundant supplies and practically no sales. There was a small but steady demand for lindane for use as a specialty.

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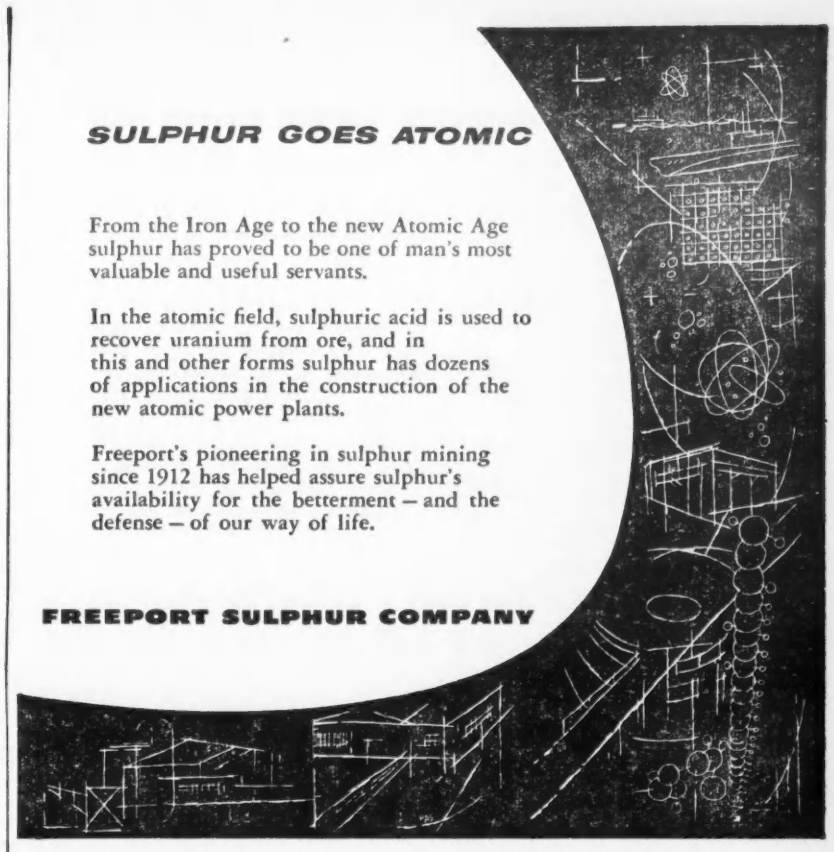

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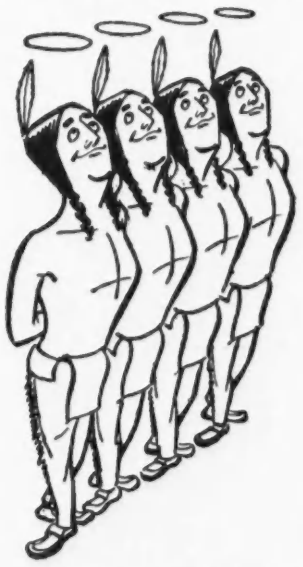

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Aliphatic Organics

One of the major manufacturers of chlorinated solvents announced price increases effective July 1, 1956, of approximately one-half cent per pound on several of the major solvents. The increased prices have become necessary in view of recent labor increases, salary adjustments, increased costs of basic raw materials and the recent increase in freight rates. Carbon tetrachloride will be up ½ cent in tankcar, tank truck, carload drums, with a ¾ cent advance on less carload and less truckload quantities. This same increase will be applicable on 1,1,1-trichloroethane and trichlorethylene.

Methyl chloride will be advanced ½ cent in tankcar lots and methylene chloride will be up ½ cent in tankcars and tank trucks, ¾ cent in carload and truckload drums and 1 cent in less carload and less truckload lots. Perchloroethylene will be up ½ cent across the board. At the same time, it was announced that Zone 2 pricing would be eliminated on carbon tetrachloride and perchlorethylene. One price across the country will apply on these solvents.

In addition to the price changes enumerated in the preceding paragraphs, a sizable number of other compounds are also slated to be increased on July 1. Among these were the glycol ethers, butyl and ethyl acetates, ethanolamines and glycols. It was also rumored although not definitely confirmed that ethyl and isopropyl alcohols would be included in the price boost. There was a general opinion in the trade that the July 1 price hike would include virtually all those organic chemicals which were not covered in the April 1 increase.

Consumption of a number of chemicals has been curtailed as a result of the slow-down in some segments of the country's industrial plant. The decline in housing starts has been reflected in the lower level of inquiry for formaldehyde from the furniture and plywood manufacturers. Formaldehyde goes into resins which are used as adhesives in plywood and veneer manufacture. The call for lacquer solvents has eased to some extent, as a result of the curtailment in auto industry production. Consumption is expected to quicken, however, in this application, when production for the new model year starts up.

Alcohol—Demand for ethyl alcohol continues at a substantially good rate. Supplies are adequate to meet consumer requirements and production capacity sufficiently large to meet any likely rise in consumption, it was said. Pricewise, the market was very firm and it was anticipated by some trade observers that price schedules on ethanol would be increased on July 1 along with a host of other chemicals slated for an advance at that time. As of late last week, this eventuality was not confirmed by any major producer but it appeared likely nevertheless, it was said.

The industry has been expressing considerable interest in the proposal of the largest manufacturer of synthetic alcohol to buy the government-owned butadiene plant at Louisville, Kentucky. A hitch had developed in recent negotiations which has temporarily stymied further negotiations. The Department of Justice has voiced objections to the sale on the grounds that the proposed buyer will not commit itself to the manufacture of butadiene at the plant if it does not feel that it is economically profitable.

Under terms of the proposal to buy, it was stated that the company would manufacture butadiene as economic conditions, raw material supply and market demand make such an operation feasible. The currently high cost of alcohol was felt to make butadiene manufacture from ethanol unprofitable at present.

Butyl Acetate—Demand for butyl acetate was reported to be running at a steady rate. Competition with other lacquer solvent materials has been substantial, although generally speaking, there is not too much of an overlap in physical and chemical properties with other materials. Supplies were adequate to meet current consumer requirements, according to trade sources while, pricewise, an increase of ½c. per pound in carlot and less-carlot quantities was slated to go into effect July 1, 1956.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Effective July 1, 1956, prics will be advanced ½c. to ¾c. per pound. The increase in prices was attributed to higher costs of production, as well as the rise in freight rates earlier in the year. Wages and salaries have s eadily risen while basic raw material prices have followed the upward trend.

Actual price increase will be as follows: tankcars, tanktrucks, carload and truckload drums, ½c. per pound; less carload truckload drums, up ¾c. per pound. It was also announced that Zone 2 pricing will be eliminated concurrent with the start of the new schedule on July 1. This will eliminate any current price differentails for different parts of the country.

The new schedule on July 1 will be:—tankcars, 10c. per pound; drum carlots, 11c. and less than carlot drums, 13½c. per pound.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Cyclohexanone, 1c. to 3c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 10, 1955
130.93	130.93	131.02	130.50

For Current Prices see Page **9**

Cyclohexanone — Reductions ranging from 1 to 3c. per pound were put into effect on June 1. The largest reduction, from 32 to 29 cents, is in tankcars delivered east of the Rockies, while the smallest decline, from 36 to 35 cents, is in less-than-carload quan'ities of drums delivered on the west coast.

The use of cyclohexanone as a solvent in the manufacture of plastics, lacquer, pest controls, and other chemical products has been increasing, according to the producer. The current reduction is part of a long-range plan to further stimula e these applications and to expand uses in the leather, metals processing and textile industries.

Ethanolamines—The high rate of detergents manufacture continued to maintain a heavy call on these compounds for use as raw materials in de'ergent manufacture. Other uses, such as gas-scrubbing agents in refinery operations were also contributing to current consumption levels. Supplies were reported to be ample to meet current trade requirements and expected to continue adequate in the immediate future.

Prices are slated for an overall advance of ½c. per pound, effective July 1. The increases were ascribed to high manufacturing costs as well as the steady rise in both labor and shipping costs.

Ethyl Acetate—The market was reported to be firm. One major producer, to date, has announced his intention to boost ethyl acetate price schedules on July 1, ½c. per pound. Supplies were said to be ample to meet current consumer requirements and expected to continue in the immediate future.

The price boost was attributed to the steady rise in the cost of production and shipping. The slow-down in auto production has been reflected in the call for ethyl acetate from that industry where it is used as a major ingredient of lacquer solvent solutions.

Glycerine—The spot market continues to exhibit a healthy demand for refined grades of glycerine. Producers of both natural and synthetic material were optimistic concerning the future demand for this polyol. With synthetic production accounting for a larger share of the market as a result of the decline in the output of natural glycerine, more consumers who formerly shied away from glycerine, favoring chemicals which were perhaps not as suitable for their needs but more stable both in price and supply, have been turning to glycerine, it was said.

Glycerine prices have been holding at a steady level since last year when they leveled off at a price competitive with pentaerythritol. The current market was expected to maintain its price stability particularly in view of the fact that synthetic production makes up slightly better than half the country's output. Production of natural glycerine as a by-product of soap manufacture continued to be less of a factor in the overall market in view of

Aliphatic Organics

the steady rise in detergents manufacture.

Argentina, it was noted, has been less dependent upon the American market for the sale of its crude. Europe has been a heavy buyer for much the same reason that domestic production of crude has declined, that is, of course, the rise in the manufacture of detergents there.

Methyl Chloride—As a result of increased production costs, the price of methyl chloride will be advanced ½c. per pound in tankcars on July 1. Producers have been absorbing higher labor and raw material costs, it was noted but have found it necessary to pass on the overall rise in costs, not least of which was ascribed to the rise in shipping rates which went into effect in March.

Demand for methyl chloride was reported to be running at a generally satisfactory rate, on the whole. Supplies were in good shape.

Methylene Chloride—Rising manufacturing costs were attributed to the slated advance in this halide due to go into effect July 1. Wage increases as well as increased shipping and raw materials costs have forced producers to reflect these increases in a higher selling price. Tankcar and tanktrucks will be upped ½c. per pound, while carload and truckload drums will be hiked ¾c. per pound. Less than carload and less truckload lots will be raised 1c. The new schedule will be as follows:—tankcars, 11¾c.; carload, 13½c. and less than carload and truckloads at 16c. per pound.

Perchloroethylene — The slowdown in the auto industry's output has been reflected to some degree in the call for this chlorinated solvent. Supplies were adequate to accommodate current consumer requirements and expected to continue.

Prices on perchloroethylene are due to be increased, effective July 1, 1956. At the same time, it was announced that Zone 2 pricing would be eliminated, resulting in one uniform price across the country. The scheduled price advance will amount to ½c. per pound, across the board. The new schedule will be as follows:—tankcars, 11½c.; drum carloads, 13c., and less than carload drums, 14½c. per pound.

1, 1, 1, Trichloroethane — Demand for trichloroethane was reported to be running at routine levels. Supplies were adequate to meet inquiry. Prices are slated to be advanced ½c. to ¾c. per pound on July 1. The increase was ascribed to the steady rise in the cost of manufacture, higher wages and increased freight costs.

Tankcars, tank trucks, carload and truckload drums will be hiked ½c. per pound with less than carload and less than truckload quantities up ¾c. The new schedule will put tankcars at 13c.; carloads at 14c. and less than carload quantities at 17c. per pound.

Trichloroethylene — Inquiry for this chlorinated solvent was reported to be progressing at a satisfactory rate. Supplies were adequate to accommodate trade requirements and expected to continue in the immediate future.

Prices are to be advanced, effective July 1, on this product. Tankcars are scheduled to be hiked ½c. per pound as well as tanktrucks, carload and truckload drum quantities. Less than truckload and carload drums will be boosted ¾c. The new price schedule will be as follows:—tankcars, 11¼c.; drum carloads, 12¼c., with less than carloads at 14½c. per pound.

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Coal Chemicals

Reductions of 2 to 3 cents per gallon in prices of cokeoven toluol at a number of eastern shipping points stood out among a number of price revisions that were announced last week. Toluol, beset by continuous heavy production and weakened demand from the automotive industry, had been soft for many months. Recently, the substantial foreign market was invaded by cheap toluol from Russia. Petroleum toluol producers had announced no price revisions up to press time, but the industry was watching developments closely.

Styrene monomer, synthetic rubber grade only, was reduced one-half cent per pound on tanklots only.

Vinyl toluene was reduced one-half cent per pound on tanklots only.

A major producer reduced the price of 98 percent isonicotinic acid by 75 cents per pound.

Effective currently, one major cokeoven producer of refined creosote hiked prices 4 cents per gallon on carlots and 5 cents per gallon on tanklots and less carlots.

Also currently effective, prices of bisphenol-A were increased one and one-half cents per pound across the board.

The threat of a steel strike continued manifest in frenzied buying of benzol, which was in short supply in general.

Xylol was tight.

The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated production in the week ended June 10 would amount to 96.4 percent of theoretical capacity, equivalent to output of 2,373,000 tons of steel. The figure was compared to production of 2,370,000 tons in the week previous, 2,343,000 tons in the comparable week in May and 2,286,000 tons in the corresponding week in 1955.

Price Trends

Advanced

Bisphenol-A, 1½c. per lb.
Creosote, coaltar, refd., 3c. per gal.

Reduced

Acid, Isonicotinic, 75c. per lb.
Styrene monomer, synthetic rubber grade, ½c. per lb.
Toluol, coaltar, Bethlehem, 2c. per gal.
Lackawanna, 3c. per gal.
Philadelphia, 2c. per gal.
Sparrows Point, 2c. per gal.
Vinyltoluene, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 10, 1955
114.91	115.00	115.01	114.66

For Current Prices see Page 9

Basic Products

Benzol—It was here that the threat of steel strike was manifest in the most pronounced responses of market behavior.

Production was preempted everywhere before it appeared on the market. This included record or near-record yields from the steel industry's cokeovens, sharply increased output from the petroleum refineries and substantial tonnages from abroad, most of this last being material from behind the Iron Curtain selling at 4c. per gallon below the domestic market.

Benzol prices, unchanged for a year, were on very firm ground in spite of the deliveries of cut-price material from abroad. They stood still last week while prices of the chief products dependent on benzol, namely synthetic phenol and styrene monomer, moved in both directions. The phenol prices moved up from one to one and one-half cents per pound, depending on quantity, while styrene prices were reduced one-half cent per pound in all categories.

Demand for benzol was urgent in virtually all marketing avenues. The resins were exerting heavy pressure. Insecticides were booming. Phenol demand was reported running ahead of supply in some quarters. Despite the production slump in the automotive industry, styrene was in very heavy demand. These and miscellaneous lesser outlets created a vigorous market for benzol on the eve of a decision that might shut down cokeoven production of benzol.

A pronounced market adjustment was anticipated in event that there is no steel strike. Consumers were carrying very heavy inventories that would curtail benzol sales abruptly, producers thought, if consumers were to be reassured of unimpeded output at the steel mills.

Creosote Oil—A major producer hiked prices effective currently for refined coaltar creosote. The increase amounted to 4c. per gallon in carlots and 5c. per gallon in tanklots and less carlots.

Crude creosote was unchanged, and an increase here was considered quite unlikely. Business was on the upgrade late-

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending June 10 was as follows:—

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	1,109,555
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	40,039,076
Benzol	gals.	3,835,889
Coaltar	gals.	17,562,667
Creosote oil	gals.	982,748
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,710,484
Pyridine, refined	lbs.	28,531
Toluol	gals.	754,497
Xylol	gals.	201,305

ly due to heavier demand for creosoting of replacement ties on railway roadbeds, heavy public spending for construction and intensified marketing to promote farm sales. But crude was still in heavy supply. Producers were still looking for increased demand to bring the market into balance. Trade sources doubted they would institute price advances in the immediate future in these circumstances.

The increases on refined coaltar creosote had the effect of moving prices up till now quoted in OPD as representative of the upper end of the range to the lower end of the range.

Tankcar prices had ranged from 30c. to 35c. per gallon.

The range of carlots prices changed from 40c. to 42c. per gallon to 42c. to 44c. per gallon.

Less carlots prices, previously ranging from 50c. to 53c. per gallon, were now revised to a range from 53c. to 55c. per gallon.

Cresols—Demand was sharper than ever. All fractions were short, while domestic production maintained heavy quotas. Imports of acids were in unprecedented heavy volume, but cresol content of much of this material was very low. Acids with substantial content of the meta-para fractions were virtually unavailable from foreign sources.

Prices, long unchanged, were regarded as firm.

Cresylic Acid—The market continued to show marked strength. Demand was very heavy. Supply was short. Prices were firm.

Even with domestic production geared to maximum output, importers were bringing in larger quantities than ever before and selling out as fast as the material could be got.

Lower boiling acids were in strongest demand. These were scarce.

Imports included a heavy volume of acids in the middle boiling ranges and rich in xylenols. The market for xylenols was not very strong.

Naphthalene—The foreign market was deteriorating rapidly, and the price of imported material was said to be very soft.

The domestic market, booming only a few months ago, was regarded as soft now, rated quite weak by some trade sources. The one major outlet, use in the manufacture of phthalic anhydride, was providing less support than it had been giving.

Phthalic producers here, however, pointed out that they were still dependent on substantial imports and the continued fast pace of production from the steel industry's cokeovens.

While it was true that delivery of a heavy volume of foreign output was being consummated under old contracts, the spot market for imported naphthalene from Europe was at a standstill at listed prices. Naphthalene was being sold in Europe at reduced prices, and this was expected to be reflected at US ports.

As to domestic production, the chances that a steel strike could be averted, and this source of naphthalene maintained without interruption, were regarded last week as no better than even.

Phenol—Additional producers have announced price increases in line with those announced in the week previous (OPD June 4). Some major production sources were still listing the old prices officially. It appeared that companies still debating the matter would go along with the revision.

In general, the change amounted to an

Coal Chemicals

increase of one cent per pound in tank-lot prices, 1¼c. per pound in carlots and truckloads prices, 1½c. per pound in less carlot prices. For the natural phenol, there was a one cent per pound premium on material packaged in galvanized drums, rather than in the black iron drums more commonly used.

The market was described as robust. Some production facilities had been held in reserve until additional demand should appear, but stocks had been depleted in some instances. In these instances, there were delays in shipment because of lack of immediate availability of sufficient supplies.

Producers were stocking up benzol to the limit of its availability and their storage facilities lest a steel strike should curtail the supply of vital raw materials.

Phenol Solution—A major producer announced increased prices effective June 5 for 90 percent USP solution. The listings now were $0.166 in tank cars, $0.186 in carlots and truck loads and $0.206 in less carlots.

g-Picoline—The recent decline in the domestic price of 65 cents per pound, down from $2.65 to $2 per pound, matched exactly a reduction in the price of imported material put into effect last autumn. Production has been greatly expanded during the past several months to satisfy substantially expanded markets. Demand was heavy and sales volume had mounted considerably.

Toluol—Prices were reduced by 2c. to 3c. per gallon effective currently at major cokeoven shipping points in the east. In general, quotations at nearby points that had stood at 34c. and 35c. per gallon were reduced to conform to the price of 32c. per gallon at Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

Prices at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Sparrows Point, Maryland, formerly 34c. per gallon at all three points, declined to 32c. per gallon.

Also revised to a new quotation of 32c. per gallon was toluol shipped from Lackawanna, New York, where the price had been 35c. per gallon.

Petroleum toluol prices remained unchanged late in the week.

The market position for toluol had continued to worsen.

There had been a temporary boost in sales as intermediate consumers stocked up preparatory to a possible steel strike and the foreign market had continued to absorb heavy shipments. However, the accelerated rate of production from cokeovens and stepped up output at petroleum refineries had been glutting the market.

Should a steel strike fail to materialize, consumer demand would be damped seriously while this excess is worked off. On the other hand, should a steel strike cut off cokeoven production, the refineries would be in position to take over that part of the market ordinarily supplied by cokeoven producers. The prospect was dismal for cokeoven producers whatever might happen at the steel mills.

Steel producers, on the other hand, were said to be more or less indifferent to the strike possibilities. Steel consumers were carrying heavy inventories. These would have to be whittled down to size sooner or later. If they weren't reduced by strike, steel production would have to be braked for a while to allow for their reduction. It was said it might be just as profitable to steel producers to stand off against labor for, say, two months of strike, then resume production at capacity rates.

The long-term prospects for the foreign market were being watered down by the appearance of Russian cokeoven toluol at 27c. per gallon in Italy and Germany and current reports that the Russians were offering petroleum toluol in Germany at that price.

Xylol—A boom season for pesticides was adding to the excess of demand over supply of xylol. Production was keyed up to provide as much material as possible, but supply was everywhere short.

Expanding and deepening markets in the plastics field was providing sustained heavy demand.

The situation was profoundly aggravated by the possibility that the steel mills might shut down in strike, cutting off the full tide of xylol that has been coming from the steel industry's cokeovens.

Prices, unchanged in a year, were steady last week. They were regarded as firm.

Intermediates

Acid, Isonicotinic—A major producer announced reduction of the price by 75c. per pound, from $5 to $4.25 per pound, works.

The revision was made possible, the producer stated, because of improved production facilities.

Bisphenol-A—Prices were hiked 1½c. per pound effective at once on June 1. The new quotations were 29¾c. per pound in carlots and truck loads, freight allowed, and 30¾c. per pound, freight allowed, for less carlots.

Reasons given were increased costs for labor, containers and other factors.

Bisphenol-A is a rew material used in manufacture of resins.

Phthalic Anhydride—Demand picked up slightly in some areas due, producers said, to seasonal increases in sales of paints. Demand from the automotive industry, an important factor, was still disappointing. The net effect was a market somewhat depressed from that of the peak fourth quarter of 1955, but improved slightly in some areas over the pace of business through first quarter 1956.

There was a reserve of price strength, due to the fact that phthalic quotations were maintained unchanged when naphthalene was increased last fall. On the other hand, naphthalene was regarded as a little shaky. In particular, prices for imported crude naphthalene were reported to be on the soft side.

Styrene Monomer — Major sources of production reduced prices effective currently by one-half cent per pound on tank lots of synthetic rubber grade styrene monomer only. They left all other prices, those for lesser quantities of the rubber grade and all prices for the polymer grade, unchanged. Some producers had made no changes on styrene up to press time.

Some trade sources conceded that the slower pace of automotive production was cutting into styrene sales to some extent. Others said the effect of automotive cutbacks was negligible. In no case was sales volume seriously curtailed. Non-automotive outlets were providing a vigorous demand. While sales of new tires for new cars were off to a marked degree, the used car business was booming and the sale of replacement tires was moving prosperously. The consensus was that the trade in styrene monomer was very strong.

Production was keyed to meet continued strong demand.

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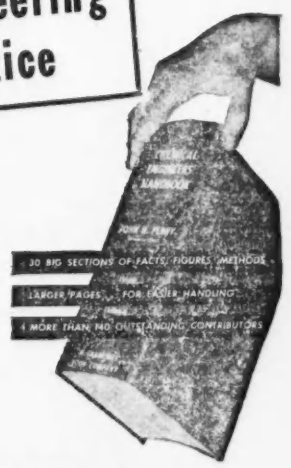

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Bids Wanted

Acetic acid, 120 lbs. glacial, inv. 93, June 12, Purchasing & Contracting Office, Chanute AFB, Ill.

Aluminum sulfate, for period from July 1, 1956 thru June 30, 1957, inv. 104-(M), June 21, Schools Supply Officer, Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Va.

Carbon dioxide, solid, (dry ice), for period from July 1, 1956 thru Dec. 31, 1956, inv. 308, June 21, Contracting Office, Patrick AFB, Fla.

Chlorathene, 1,200 lbs., inhibited, inv. 20378, June 15, Govern. Printing Office, Purchasing Agent, Washington 25, D. C.

Diethylbenzene, 1,900 lbs., inv. 20305, June 15, Govern. Printing Office, Purchasing Agent, Washington 25, D. C.

Ethylene oxide, 8,000 lbs., inv. 296, June 14, Contracting Officer, Patrick AFB, Fla.

Herbicide, 38 55-gal. dms., inv. 33, June 14, Contracting Officer, Oxnard AFB, Oxnard, Calif.

Hydrochloric acid, 250 lbs., tech., inv. 93, June 12, Purchasing & Contracting Office, Chanute AFB, Ill.

Insecticide, 33,000 gals. chlordane liquid concentrate, Pauline Kans., inv. N140-1659, June 19, Navy Purchasing Office, Naval Supply Activities, New York, 3rd Ave. & 29th St., Bklyn. 32, N. Y.

Lime, hydrated, for period from July 1, 1956, thru June 30, 1957, Camp Cooke, Calif., inv. 23, June 22, Purchasing & Contracting Office, Branch USBD, Lompoc, Calif.

Methylene chloride, 6,835 gals., grade B, Norfolk, Va., inv. 2084, June 21, 1,644 gals., East & West Coast, inv. 2082, June 25, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Nitric Acid, 13,970 lbs., fuming, 20,295 lbs. white fuming nitric acid, inv. 93, June 12, Purchasing & Contracting Office, Chanute AFB, Ill.

Oxalic acid, 25 lbs., inv. 93, June 12, Purchasing & Contracting Office, Chanute AFB, Ill.

Paints, 325 gals. reflective coating paint, 75 gals. syn. gloss enamel, inv. 77, June 18, Contracting Officer, Williams AFB, Ariz.; 600 gals. interior, flat alkyd paint, inv. R2C-75516-R, June 15, 1,524 qts. tinting color, pigments-in-oil, Franconia, Va., inv. RIT-78179-R, June 14, Gen. Services Adm., Region 3, Business Service Center, 7th & D Sts., S. W., Washington 25, D. C.; 100 gals. syn. gloss enamel, 500 gals. syn. semi-gloss enamel, 400 gals. exterior, ready mixed paint, 100 gals. rust inhibiting lacquer primer, 160 qts. glyceryl phthalate enamel, 200 gals. clear, gen. use spraying lacquer, 300 gals. exterior traffic paint, 1,500 gals. syn. enamel, inv. ENG-77, June 13, Corps of Engnrs., District Engnr., New Orleans District, Foot of Prytania St., New Orleans, La.; 100 gals. outside, phenolic, lusterless enamel, 640 gals. stencil, flat paint, 5,944 gals. zinc chromate, alkyd type, primer paint, Camp Beauregard, Sharpe Gen. Depot, inv. 2027, June 22, 300 gals. rust inhibiting lacquer primer, 4,220 gals. lusterless lacquer, 1,040 gals. ready mixed, flat stencil paint, 425 gals. paint and varnish, non-flammable remover, 253 gals. insulating baking varnish, 456 gals. clear, water resisting, spar varnish, East & West Coast, inv. 2018, June 20, 19,440 gals. rust inhibiting semigloss enamel, 38,880 gals. same, East & West Coast, inv. 2147, June 18, 3,700 gals. primer paint, 1,050 gals syn. gloss enamel, East & West Coast, inv. 2067, June 18, 3,918 gals. glyceryl phthalate base spar varnish, Topeka AFB, inv. 2104, June 18, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Soda ash, for period from July 1, 1956, thru June 30, 1957, Camp Cooke, Calif., inv. 23, June 22, Purchasing & Contracting Office, Branch USDB, Lompoc, Calif.

Sodium chloride, 1,000 tons, inv. 107, June 13, Purchasing & Contracting Office, Loring AFB, Me.

Sodium sulfite, for period from July 1, 1956, thru June 30, 1957, inv. 104-(M), June 21, Schools Supply Officer, Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Va.

Sodium metaphosphate, for period from July 1, 1956, thru June 30, 1957, inv. 104-(M), June 21, Schools Supply Officer, Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Va.

Sulfuric acid, 750 lbs., tech., inv. 93, June 12, Purchasing & Contracting Office, Chanute AFB, Ill.

Texas Gas Takes Steps To Recover Petrochemicals

Texas Gas Corporation has inaugurated steps which will result in the recovery of many petrochemicals from its gas reserves on the Texas Gulf Coast.

To head up this program, Dr. Willard M. Dow has been named director of research.

Dr. Dow goes to Texas Gas from United Gas Corporation, Shreveport, La., where he was assistant director of research.

Polyethylene Plant in France To Be Designed by Koppers

Contracts for the engineering design and operating "know-how" of a polystyrene plant have been awarded Koppers International, C. A., Pittsburgh, Pa., by Huiles, Goudrons et Derives of Paris, France.

Under the contract Koppers will provide all the engineering plans for the plant including specifications, detailed flow sheets of the operating process and general plant layout.

In addition, Kooppers will provide the French company with operating "know-how" necessary for the manufacture of polystyrene under processes used at Koppers Kobuta, Pa., plant.

Huiles, Goudrons et Derives will put into practice the operating processes immediately at an existing plant on the west coast of France.

Australia Still

—Continued from page 5

nylon are imported, as are some of the important plastics materials such as urea and styrene monomer.

ICI plans to build a polyethylene plant at Botany at a cost of £A2,250,000. Production is slated to begin late next year and will be at the rate of 3,000 tons annually.

Among the important chemicals which are not made in the commonwealth are carbon black, tetraethyl lead, cyanides and coaltar dyes. However, the agency expects that these deficiencies will be overcome eventually.

Australian production of superphosphate and ammonium sulfate is currently about 10 percent above the April, 1955, figures (beginning of 1955 fiscal year).

Demand for alkalies has been on the upswing, reflecting stepped-up activity in the oil-refining, rayon and paper industries. Production of these materials has also gone up, but some imports of soda ash are still necessary.

Polyvinyl Chloride and Polystyrene

There have been some notable rises in the production of polyvinyl chloride and polystyrene. Pharmaceuticals demand and output are each up 15 percent.

BDSA feels that the small size of the domestic market and, in some cases, the lack of or high costs of basic chemicals have retarded rapid development of the Australian chemical industry.

The agency points out that there are, however, opportunities for integrated expansion in the petrochemical field, based on newly established oil refineries, and in the exploitation of Victoria's brown coal resources.

One company in Sydney has already entered the petrochemical field, BDSA reports, adding that the Gas & Fuel Corporation in Victoria has revealed plans to produce chemical byproducts from the Lurgi brown-coal-gasification plant now under construction at Morwell.

Plans have also been announced for the construction of additional capacity for phthalic anhydride by a joint subsidiary of ICI and Broken Hill Proprietary Company, Ltd.

Textile, Leather Chemicals

Consumers continued to take sizable quantities of textile and leather chemicals for prompt requirements, but showed little if any interest in forward delivery. Prices were without change and steady for most materials. An easier tone developed in egg derivatives with the lower egg market and flake albumin and yolk were reduced 4 cents per pound. Potato starch remained firm, reflecting the tight supply situation in Maine. This improved demand for fill-in needs in the local market. Dutch starch also received more attention from eastern users. Brazilian tapioca flour was firmer due to light offers of new crop which were fractionally higher for prompt shipment. Siamese flour also was firmer for prompt shipment.

Tanning materials were in moderate demand, chiefly for nearby delivery. All materials were quotably unchanged, reflecting the steadiness of primary markets.

Fiber consumption in April on woolen and worsted systems was 10 percent more than April, 1955, according to Census Bureau. Weekly average raw wool consumption in April was 9,288,000 pounds, scoured basis, 6 percent above March and 13 percent more than April last year. Carpet class wool increased 5 percent over March and 19 percent above April last year, while apparel class wool was 6 percent higher than March and 10 percent above April, 1955.

Shoe production in April totaled 48,822,000 pairs, 2.7 percent more than in April, 1955. This year-to-date gain has been reduced to 7.9 percent for the first four months. Of the major types of footwear, men's work shoes and house slippers made the best showing in April, chalking up gains of 36 percent and 10 percent, respectively, while women's sandals, playshoes and children's shoes output was smaller than a year ago.

The average value per pair of footwear shipped in April increased to $3.69, 22 cents a pair higher than in April, 1955. Shipments in the first four months averaged $3.65 a pair against $3.56 in the same period last year. The proportion of shoes with all leather uppers stood at 79.6 percent of the total in April while the ratio of leather soled shoes amounted to 35.5 percent.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Egg albumin, flake, 4c. per lb.
yolk, 4c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 10, 1955
107.42	107.41	107.41	104.62

For Current Prices see Page 9

Chemicals

Bichromates—Steady tone prevailed in the market. Prices were unchanged and well held for all grades. Deliveries continued active against current contracts. New business was moderate.

Sodium Acetate—Prices were unchanged and steady. Demand was moderate for immediate delivery.

Sodium Hydrosulfite—This market was firm, with prices scheduled to advance 1c. per pound, July 1. Consumers absorbed a good volume for prompt needs. Carlots and truckloads will be raised to 24c. per pound, and to 24½c. for lesser quantities.

Sizing Materials

Corn Starch — Consumers absorbed good sized lots for immediate and later needs. Market was steady and quotably unchanged. Pearl was quoted at $7.17 per 100 pounds, carlots, paperbags, New York delivery and powder, $7.29, same basis. Smaller quantities were 15c. per 100 pounds higher. Visible corn supply dropped 1,907,000 bushels to 59,591,000 bushels for the week ended June 1, compared with 29,144,000 bushels for the same time last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumin—This market was unsettled and declined 4c. per pound. Trading improved at the lower levels. Flake was quoted at $2 to $2.02 per pound and powder, $2.04 to $2.06, spot, according to quantity. Technical remained firm and in tight supply, with quotations ranging from 98c. to $1.08 per pound, depending upon seller.

Liquid egg production during April totaled 77,591,000 pounds, compared with 80,003,000 pounds in April last year and the 1950-54 average of 83,748,000 pounds the Crop Reporting Board announced. The quantities used for immediate consumption and drying were larger than a year earlier and frozen was smaller.

Egg solids production totaled 2,870,000 pounds, compared with 2,932,000 pounds in April last year and the average of 4,669,000. April production consisted of 569,000 pounds of dried whole egg, 1,363,000 pounds of dried albumen and 938,000 pounds of dried yolk. Production during April last year consisted of 753,000 pounds of dried whole egg, 1,170,000 pounds of dried albumen and 1,009,000 pounds of dried yolk.

Egg Yolk—Prices were also easier for yolk and were reduced 4c. per pound. Stocks on spot were availabie at $1.05 to $1.07 per pound, as to quantity. Yolk production in April amounted to 938,000 pounds, against 1,009,000 pounds, April last year.

Potato Starch—Demand was fairly active for stocks on spot for fill in needs. Sales were reported on the basis of 8¾c. to 10¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity. Stocks in Maine continued in tight supply and market was merely nominal at 7¾c. carlots, f.o.b. mills. The Idaho market was unchanged and steady at 6c., carlots, same basis. Dutch starch received more attention from eastern users with business reported at 7.9c. per pound, carlots, exdock, duty paid, prompt shipment.

Sago Flour—Business was spotty, chiefly for actual needs. Market was steady. Raw was held at 7c. to 7¼c. per pound and refined, 8¼c. to 8¾c. exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Tapioca Flour—Scarcity of offers for shipment from Brazil stiffened Siamese flour. Medium grade was firm and held at 5¾c. to 6c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment, with offers for this position reported light. New crop Brazilian was higher ranging from at 7c. to 7¼c., carlots, exdock, prompt shipment, while spot stocks were unchanged at 8½c. to 10c., warehouse and medium Siamese at 6¼c. to 6¾c., same basis.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract — Market remained quiet, but steady. Imported solid extract guaranteed 60 percent was quoted at 9⅛c. per pound, carlots, ex-dock, plus duty, prompt shipment and powdered, 70 percent, 10⅝c. same basis.

Cutch—Offers were well held at 8½c. per pound, carlots, exdock, New York. Trading was reported spotty.

Mangrove Bark—Primary market was unchanged. Trading was reported light. African bark was quoted at $68 per ton, exdock; Colombian, $58, and Ecuadorian, $55, same basis for prompt shipment.

Myrobalans—Business was spotty. Replacements were quotably unchanged, but well held at former levels. No. 1, assorted was quoted at $64 to $65 per ton, exdock; crushed, $79 to $80, and Bombay, $63 to $64, same basis.

Quebracho Extract — Buying interest was restricted to nearby shipment. Replacements were maintained at former levels. Solid ordinary, guaranteed 63 percent tannin was quoted at 11 21/32c. per pound, ex-dock, plus duty and clarified 64 percent at 12 23/64c. same basis.

Valonia—Consuming inquiry was reported slow. Shipments were quotably unchanged. Cups were offered at $57 per ton, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment; beards were nominal at $81 per ton, same basis. Extract was quoted at 8½c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty.

Wattle—This market remained steady at unchanged quotations. Trading was reported moderate. Fair average bark was held at $98 per ton, carlots, exdock and merchantable, $94 per ton, same basis. East African extract was quoted at 97⁄8c. per pound and South African, 10c., carlots, exdock, plus duty.

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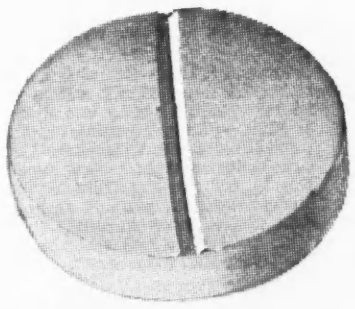

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

The market last week began to give evidences of a seasonal slowdown in the call for a number of items while, on the other hand, several fine chemical compounds were enjoying a seasonal pickup. Demand for natural menthol was spotty with pharmaceutical manufacturers using less. Cigarette manufacturers were expected to account for the major share of consumption in the coming months. Demand for natural camphor was also slower in view of the fact that most buyers have previously filled their requirements.

The potassium iodide market continues weak, for the most part. Stock feed manufacturers have been taking less of this salt in recent months as a result of the general slow-down in feed consumption. It was rumored that the price of this salt might be reduced in the near future but at present all of the major manufacturers were selling at list price, although some minor discounting has been done in isolated instances to meet competition.

Domestic manufacturers of p-aminosalicylic acid were reported to be eagerly awaiting a ruling of the Tariff Commission concerning the rates set on imported PAS. For some years now, domestic PAS producers have been fighting a losing battle with cheaper, imported PAS. The lower labor and raw material costs in Europe have enabled foreign producers to undersell the domestic market.

ACTH—Demand for ACTH (adrenocorticotropic hormone) was reported to sustained at a steady level. Supplies were currently adequate to meet demand and expected to continue in the immediate future.

A recent survey taken by the principal producer of ACTH, has established the following facts concerning the present state of this pituitary hormone. ACTH has been established as having a definite value in more than 100 diseases. According to the survey, ACTH cannot be excelled by any other drug treatment in some 45 diseases, a record unsurpassed by any other single drug. The anti-inflammatory action of ACTH has been effective in the treatment of alcoholism, burns, psoriasis poison oak and ivy, hives, rheumatic fever, hayfever, asthma, contact dermatitis, poisonous snake and insect bites, gout and a number of less popularly known ailments.

According to the producer, demand for ACTH continues to grow. Under treatment, elevated temperatures usually return to normal, joint swelling may disappear completely, pain often ceases dramatically and the patient experiences a sense of well-being and improved appetite. ACTH stimulates the adrenal gland to produce all the cortoid hormones. It keeps the adrenals functioning and ever responsive to stress, it was noted.

P-Aminosalicylic Acid—Demand for p-aminosalicylic acid continues fair, on the whole. Competition with imported material remains of major concern to domestic producers. A ruling by the government was expected shortly on the tariff rates governing imported PAS and a result favorable to the domestic industry was anticipated, according to trade sources.

Despite the fact that deaths from tuberculosis have dropped 95 percent in the past fifty years, the incidence of tuberculosis in this country remains about as high as ever, according to conclusions reached in a recent meeting of tuberculosis specialists. The very efficacy of drugs such as PAS, streptomycin and isoniazid was said to have caused overconfidence.

Evidence of the superiority of PAS over streptomycin in preventing resistance to isoniazid was presented in a report covering 3,000 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. Less than ten percent of the patients treated became resistant to one of the drugs while resistance to two of the drugs in combination was extremely rare, it was claimed.

Atropine Sulfate—The spot market continued to decline last week as inquiry remained spotty. The current market was reported anywhere from $2.25 to $2.45 for atropine sulfate depending upon seller and quantity involved. Atropine has lost out considerably in recent years to other drugs and competition among seller has been considerable, it was noted.

Supplies were more than adequate for current requirements and expected to continue in the future. Demand for atropine alkaloid was dull.

Chlorophyll—The market continued to move at a routine rate. It has been estimated that some 90 percent of the chlorophyll currently consumed is the water soluble form. Current consumption has been rated at 2,000 pounds a month. The manufacture of mouthwashes, toothpaste, candy, chewing gum, deodorants and shampoos accounts for virtually all of current consumption, it was noted. An appraisal of the number of chlorophyll-containing products currently on the market was made at 150 products. This is a sizable come-down from the better than 1,000 such products on the market in 1952, the peak year for chorophyll consumption.

Medical research was currently underway on the potential uses for chlorophyll in the medical field. It has been used experimentally for a number of years and was felt to have a good potential in view of its tissue healing properties.

Citric Acid—Demand for citric acid was reported to be seasonally strong. Considerable tonnage goes into the manufacture of soft drinks and despite the late spring, bottlers have been buying ahead to maintain inventories at sufficient levels to meet the anticipated rise in carbonated drink consumption this year. A number of other food uses account for a substantial proportion of the overall output of this chemical, it was noted, in addition to a significant amount which goes into industrial chemicals and plasticizers.

Gelatin—Production of gelatin totaled 4,671,000 pounds in April compared to the 4,934,000 pounds reported during March and 4,368,000 pounds produced in April, 1955, according to the Bureau of the Census.

Classified by type, production of edible gelatin aggregated 3,352,000 pounds in April compared to 3,471,000 pounds during March and 3,002,000 pounds in April last year. Production of technical gelatin amounted to 168,000 pounds in April compared to 189,000 pounds in March and 230,000 pounds during April last year. Production of pharmaceutical gelatin totaled 339,000 pounds in April compared to 468,000 pounds in March and 328,000 pounds during April, 1955, while output of photo grade was 812,000 pounds in April compared to 806,000 pounds in March and 808,000 pounds in April, 1955.

Shipments of gelatin amounted to 5,217,000 pounds in April, 1956, compared to 4,494,000 pounds in March and 4,407,000 pounds during April last year.

Classified by type, shipments of edible gelatin aggregated 3,974,000 pounds in April compared to 3,293,000 pounds in March and 2,809,000 pounds during April last year. Shipments of technical grade amounted to 157,000 pounds in April compared to 172,000 pounds in March and 217,000 pounds in April last year.

Shipments of pharmaceutical gelatin totaled 355,000 pounds during April compared to 292,000 pounds in March and 421,000 pounds in April, 1955. Shipments of photographic gelatin totaled 731,000 pounds in April, while those in March amounted to 737,000 pounds.

Menthol—The spot market continues at a routine rate for this time of the year. With pharmaceutical usage of menthol seasonally off, cigarette manufacture is the largest if not the largest source of consumption for this compound. Supplies of spot material were reported adequate to meet inquiry.

Trade sources reported that Japanese menthol was firmer in view of advices from Japan that consumption there has been sufficient to account for most of the available material. The result was that there is not too much Japanese menthol available for export, it was said.

Potassium Iodide—The spot market continues soft, on the whole. Although the current price of $1.90 per pound in large drums is unchanged, there has been some

Price Trends

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 10, 1955
65.85	65.84	65.84	67.16

For Current Prices see Page 9

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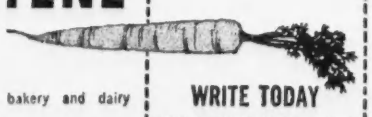

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

limited shading reported in competitive situations.

The weak state of the market could result in a general price reduction in this major salt in the not too distant future, according to some observers in the trade. Inventories of potassium iodide were more than adequate to meet consumers' current requirements and production capacity is sufficiently large to meet any upswing in demand following a price reduction, it was pointed out.

Sodium Benzoate—With margarine manufacture continuing at a brisk rate, taking of sodium benzoate for use as a preservative remains substantial. Supplies were adequate to accommodate trade requirements while prices were steady.

Soft drink manufacturers also use a considerable amount of this salt in an effort to minimize the risk of spoilage through microorganisms. It has been estimated that about 1,500,000 pounds of sodium benzoate finds its way into soft drinks, cider, orange juice, fountain, fruit flavors, and related items. The dosage necessary to prevent spoilage is about 0.05 percent of sodium benzoate added to bottled carbonated drinks.

A smaller but important use of sodium benzoate is in pharmaceutical manufacture where it is employed to prevent deterioration in certain products that have a vegetable oil or gum base or that contain a sugar syrup. The bacteriostatic action of sodium benzoate also gives it a place in mouthwashes, antiseptic lotions, toothpastes, etc., as well as in cosmetics, particularly varous lotions, emulsions and creams.

Botanicals

The spot market was reported quiet last week as it entered a seasonal decline. Supplies of most botanicals were adequate to cope with consumer interest and were expected to continue in the immedaite future.

Despite the constant threat of war in the Middle East and the actual hostilities currently taking place in Algeria, consumers of botanicals imported from these areas are indifferent to any suggestions from dealers on building up their inventories. Licorice root prices have strengthened at origin as a result of the rising standard of living and the inflationary effects of the tensions there.

The outlook for nutgalls continues bleak. With Red China out of the picture as a supplier in recent years, Syria has been the main source of this important raw material. Tannic acid producers may find it necessary to boost prices further if nutgalls quotations continue their rise at origin, it was noted.

According to informed trade sources, it is still too early to accurately assess the frost damage done to botanical crops in Europe last winter. Dealers expect to have a better estimate of the extent of the curtailment of these crops by August. Cubeb and juniper berries were in ample supply while inquiry was routine.

Licorice Root—The market at origin continues quite firm. Labor costs have risen and are expected to continue to increase in view of the rising standard of living. The considerable influx of American money into Turkey as a result of our military ties with that country has had the inevitable effect of boosting labor costs. Turkey, it was noted, has been receiving economic aid in addition to the money spent by American contractors working on U. S. government projects.

Some 90 percent of all the licorice root brought into this country goes into tobacco products according to informed sources. Accordingly, most of the imports are bought at origin on a contract basis whereas spot market prices tend to reflect mainly sales to pharmaceautical manufacturers whose individual consumption of licorice is small.

In addition to its use in tobacco, the remainder goes into such diversified outlets as confectionery, soft drinks, fire extinguisher liquids and to a slight extend, animal feeds.

Saffron—The spot market is firm, reflecting the strong market at origin. Current prices ranged from $45.00 per pound upward, depending upon quantity and sellers' ideas.

Koppers Purchases Land As Research Center Site

Purchase of a 176-acre tract near Monroeville, Pa., as the site for a new multi-million dollar research center has been approved by the board of directors of Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Paul W. Bachman, vice-president and director of research and development for Koppers, said the company expects that the scope of its research program will be tripled within the next ten years. In this program, which the company plans to carry out at the new Monroeville site, the necessary research facilities will be provided to take care of Koppers' needs for many years to come, Mr. Bachman said.

At present, the majority of Koppers research work is being carried on at the company's Verona, Pa., research center. There, the company has modern facilities but is limited in its expansion program because additional land is not available.

Since transferring of facilities from Verona will be gradual, there will be no interruption to a continuing research program. The company does not anticipate that the Verona facilities will be completely given up for at least four years.

Tentative plans call for a research center consisting of laboratories, pilot plants, a power plant, an administration building and auxiliary facilities. These will be constructed over a period of years. Next year construction will begin on the first building—a chemical laboratory.

Syntex, S.A., Chooses New Board of Directors

The election of a new board of directors for Syntex, S. A., Mexican steroid manufacturer, has been announced by M. L. Sindeband, executive vice-president of Ogden Corporation. Ogden recently acquired ownership of Syntex.

Newly-elected directors are: — Milton Reynolds, industrialist of Mexico City; Marvin Carton, of Allen & Co., New York investment bankers; George Larrea, Mexico City business man, and Malcolm Little, of the Mexico City law firm of Goodrich, Dalton, Little & Riquelme.

Directors elected to continue in office are Dr. George Rosenkranz, Licio Lagos, and Dr. Alexander Zaffaroni.

Dr. Rosenkranz was elected chairman of the board and managing director, Dr. Zaffaroni was elected executive vice-president, Mr. Reynolds was elected treasurer, and Mr. Little was elected secretary. Mr. Lagos will continue as president.

Health Gains

—*Continued from page 7*

plant other organs as they now give sight with corneal transplants.

"The mentally ill," he predicted, "will be few, as research in metabolism and chemotherapy learns to prevent and control mental illness."

Mr. Winn, who is general manager of the pharmaceutical company's Pfizer Laboratories Division, was presented by the president of the college with an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

In his address, Mr. Winn said that pride in our technological progress will have significance only if our progress is accompanied by a "constant and growing awareness of the spiritual truths which are forever at the root of man's hope and his genius."

The responsibility of the liberally educated man, he concluded, is greater today than ever before, "for it is he who must integrate the wisdom and judgment of the scholar with the new knowledge and new skill of the modern scientists."

Organic Chemical

—*Continued from page 7*

within the next two years. To meet this demand, seven sulfuric acid plants are being erected, the last of which will be completed in mid-1956.

Calcium Cyanide — S. A. Cyanamide, Ltd., operates a factory at Witbank, where until recently an imported intermediate was used in making calcium cyanamide powder.

However, this product has been made wholly from domestic raw materials since April, 1955. The Klipsruit factory of African Explosives & Chemicals Industries, Ltd., produces calcium cyanide in solution, based on gas obtained from the neighboring sewage disposal works of Johannesburg.

Capacity of this plant was increased in 1954, and further extensions are now under construction which will make the Union self-sufficient in this material.

Fertilizers—Fisons, Ltd., will construct a fertilizer works adjacent to the SASOL plant at Sasolburg at a cost of £3,500,000. The plant will use phosphate rock from Phosphates Development Corporation and ammonium sulfate from SASOL. Output of 100,000 to 200,000 tons of superphosphate and 150,000 to 300,000 tons of mixed fertilizers annually is slated.

Chromium Chemicals — Rolfes, Ltd., Germiston, plans to produce molybdate and phthalocyanine chrome pigments, in addition to its line of lead and zinc chromates, and other chrome pigments.

Phthalic Anhydride—The Union's first phthalic anhydride plant is under construction by National Chemical Products, Ltd., at its works at Germiston, Transvaal. Domestic naphthalene will be the raw material.

Wattle Bark—Production of wattle extract and wattle bark has become an important South African industry, and research continues on the possibilities of using these materials outside the leather field.

Pfizer Appoints Browning

The appointment of Robert W. Browning as assistant controller of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., has been announced. Before his association with Pfizer, Mr. Browning served as budget director of Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Company.

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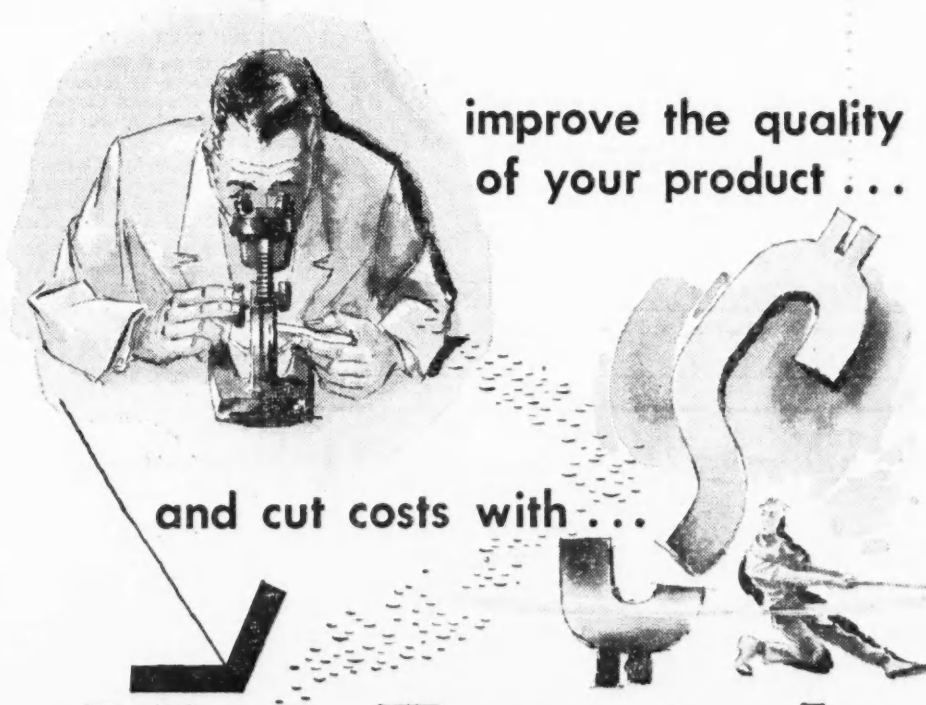

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Obituaries

James L. Head

James L. Head, retired engineer with Anaconda Copper Mining Company, New York, died June 5 in that city. He was sixty-one years old.

In World War II, Mr. Head was a dollar-a-year man with the War Production Board. From 1919 to 1921, he was with Braden Copper Company, and from 1921 to 1923 was in charge of mining engineering office of the Cerro Division of Cerro de Pasco Corporation.

Before joining Anaconda in 1947, Mr. Head had been with Chile Exploration Company.

Edward Nalin

Edward Nalin, president of Nysco Laboratories, Inc., Long Island City, N. Y., died May 13.

Ralph F. Anschuetz, sales representative in the midwest for Witco Chemical Company, New York, for the past seventeen years, died May 29 in Chicago.

Dr. Charles R. Austin, metallurgist and assistant to the president of Meehanite Metal Corporation, New Rochelle, N. Y., died May 31 in that city.

Louis J. Blanchet, chief engineer of the contracting division of A. C. Horn Corporation, a subsidiary of Sun Chemical Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y., died June 4 in Orange, N. J. He was sixty-nine years old.

William H. Gesell, former vice-president in charge of manufacturing for Lehn & Fink Products Corporation, died June 6, in Montclair, N. J. He was sixty-five years old.

Dr. Edward B. Hunn, chemist and technical advisor for Esso Research Company in Linden, N. J., died June 6 in Cranford, N. J. He was sixty years old.

Hugo Toelle, president of Toelle Pharmaceutical Chemical Corporation, Newton, N. J., died May 31 in Lake Mohawk, N. J. He was fifty-nine years old.

Abbott to Set Up Center For Feed Additives Study

A center for research on feed additives and drugs for poultry, farm animals and household pets will be set up by Abbott Laboratories on a 207-acre Lake County farm acquired by the company last week. The farm is situated seventeen miles southwest of Abbott's North Chicago plant.

According to Dr. Ernest H. Volwiler, the projected center will implement "the development of research data necessary to sustain and stimulate the company's expanding agricultural and veterinary program."

Supervision of the research farm will be under the general guidance of Dr. Marlin T. Leffler, associate director of research, who will be assisted by Henry C. Spruth, manager of Abbott's biological assay laboratories.

Penicillin Rule Eased

Regulations of the Food and Drug Administration covering antibiotic preparations have been amended to extend the certification period for benzathine penicillin G for aqueous injection to thirty-six months under certain conditions, and to provide for the certification of bacitracin ointment containing one or more proteolytic enzymes. The amendments were published in the *Federal Register*, June 2.

Phillip Brothers to Move Offices

Phillip Brothers Chemicals, Inc., on July 1 will move its office in Boston, Mass., to new and larger quarters. As of the first of next month, the Phillip Brothers office in Boston will be located at 10 High street.

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New York

AGAR—30 bls, Natural Products Corp, Yokohama
ALUM—230 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Inc, Liverpool
AMMONIUM PERSULFATE—60 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
ANILINE DYES—15 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
1 dm, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
32 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
64 dms, C A Haynes, Hamburg
ANISE SEED—400 bgs, Malaga
ANNATTO SEED—200 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Ciudad Trujillo
ANTIMONY—100 cks, Watson Geach, Liverpool
CONCENTRATE—10 cks, National City Bank, Hamburg
REGULUS—650 cs, Holland Whitehall Inc, Antwerp
90 cs, Antwerp
ARABIC GUM—512 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
204 bgs, Hanover Bank, Port Sudan
402 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
50 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Swiss Bank Corp, Port Sudan
253 bgs, Bank of N Y, Port Sudan
ARGOL—769 bgs, Crawford Kish & Co, Buenos Aires
ARROW ROOT—3,076 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Kingstown
ARSENIC, METALLIC—41 dms, Millmaster Chemical Corp, Gothenburg
ASBESTOS FIBER—2,000 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
BARBASCO ROOT—41 bls, Astoria Panamericana, Callao
BAY OIL—2 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Dominica
2 dms, Royal Bank of Canada, Dominica
3 dms, Fleuroma Inc, Dominica
BEEF EXTRACT—293 cs, International Packers Ltd, Buenos Aires
BEESWAX—150 blks, J H Schroder, Lisbon
100 bgs, Poons Co, Buenos Aires
30 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Ciudad Trujillo
100 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Ciudad Trujillo
125 bgs, Inter Commoditing Corp, Valparaiso
40 bgs, Valparaiso
35 bgs, Puerto Plata
42 bgs, Puerto Barrios
22 bgs, El Salvador
64 bgs, Havana
BENZENE—176,378 bbls, Melanol Corp, Hamburg
BENZYL CHLOROFORMATE—1 cs, Bios Lab, London
BERGAMOT OIL—125 hf cs, Messina
BLEACHING POWDER—30 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BONE—200 ctns, Guaranty Trust Co, Yokohama
100 ctns, Guaranty Trust Co, Kobe
100 ctns, Guaranty Trust Co, Bombay
BURNT SIENNA—650 bgs, Leghorn
CADMIUM—100 cs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Yokohama
CALCIUM PHOSPHATE, DIBASIC—2,204 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Antwerp
CAMPHOR POWDER—1,050 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Keelung
SYNTHETIC—112 cs, P H Petry, London
CANDELILLA WAX—1,306 bgs, Tampico
CARAWAY SEED—200 bgs, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM SEED—20 cs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
CARNAUBA WAX—730 bgs, Globe Shipping Co, Rio de Janeiro
86 bgs, G S Ziegler & Co, Rio de Janeiro
CASEIN—1,280 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Auckland
2,000 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Buenos Aires
CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—160 dms, Mitchell Beck, Lourenco Marques
66 tons, Jacques Missir, Bombay
CASTOR BEANS—6,776 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Salvador
757 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Jacmel
OIL—20 tons, Frank Feder Inc, Bombay
CELERY SEED—170 bgs, M J Golombeck, Bombay
87 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Bombay
87 bgs, R J Spitz, Bombay
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—1,600 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
2,000 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Bordeaux
CHLORINATED RUBBER—400 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
CHLOROACETIC ACID, MONO—400 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
CITRONELLA OIL—10 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Keelung
8 dms, C T Wilson, Vera Cruz
80 dms, United Global Corp, Keelung
10 dms, Shulton Inc, Keelung
10 dms, Keelung
COALTAR DYES—24 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
1 dm, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
COBALT POWDER—12 cs, C Hardy, Havre
COCA LEAVES—242 bls, Merck & Co, Mollendo
COCOA EXPELLER CAKE—417 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, Salvador
COCONUT OIL—299 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
990 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
900 tons, E F Drew & Co, Cebu
1,164 tons, Manila
CODLIVER OIL—300 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Alesund
COPAL GUM—67 bkts, S Winterbourne & Co, Macassar
60 bkts, Wm H Scheel, Macassar
COPPER SULFATE—407 bgs, American Firstoline Corp, San Antonio
CORN STARCH—530 bgs, Rotterdam
CREAM OF TARTAR—500 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
CRESYLIC ACID—300 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
29 tons, H A Gogarty, London
CRUDE GUM—2,725 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Karachi
CUBE ROOT—226 bgs, Callao
CUMIN SEED—176 bgs, A M Mosher, Khorramshahr
350 bgs, General Foreign Sales Corp, Khorramshahr
800 bgs, H D Sheldon & Co, Khorramshahr
CUTTLEFISH BONE—100 ctns, Wagner Bros, Kobe
100 cs, Hinton & Co, Kobe
150 cs, Lisbon
CYNOSTABI FRUCTUS—100 bgs, Rijeka
DAMMAR GUM—196 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
50 cs, S Winterbourne & Co, Bangkok
DEXTRIN—763 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
DILLSEED OIL—2 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Calcutta
DIPHENYLAMINE—3 bgs, E I Dupont De Nemours & Co, Southampton
EUCALYPTUS OIL—10 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Kobe
FATTY ACID—20 cks, Wallace & Tiernan, Rotterdam
FERRIC AMMONIUM SULFATE—19 dms, Philipp Bros Chemicals, London
FISHLIVER OIL—12 dms, J D Smith Interocean, Yokohama
30 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
4 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
1 dm, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
5 dms, Silmo Chemical Corp, Yokohama
10 dms, Lisbon
FUEL OIL—132,520 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Las Piedras
381,233 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
112,354 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Caripito
281,501 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
141,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
212,618 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
90,832 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
117,957 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
GALL—4 cks, F J Benkart & Co, Wellington
NUTS—138 bgs, Meer Corp, Beyrouth
142 bgs, Harshaw Chemical Co, Beyrouth
62 bgs, Beirut
GARLIC POWDER—50cs, Schoenfeld & Sons, Yokohama
GELATIN—222 bgs, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
150 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
180 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Antwerp
GENTIAN ROOT—200 bgs, Rijeka
GHATTI GUM—136 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
GINGER—143 bgs, Hoffman Beverage Co, Kingston
326 bgs, New Haven Cold Storage Co, Kingston
6 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Kingston
25 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Bangkok
91 bgs, Rotterdam
GLUE—280 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, London
GLUTAMIC ACID—37 dms, Standard Intern Corp, Hamburg
GLYCERINE—275 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
82 dms, R P Casado, Havana
GLYCOCOLL—4 dms, Standard Intern Corp, Hamburg
GRAPHITE—500 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Mombasa
500 bgs, C Pettinos, Hong Kong
GUAR GUM—200 bgs, Heemsoth Kerner, Rotterdam
GYPSUM—28,830 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
3,510 tons, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp, Halifax
HOOFMEAL—2,436 bgs, International Packers Ltd, Buenos Aires
HYDROCARBON WAX—2 bgs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, London
IODINE, CRUDE—200 kgs, N Atlantic Fertilizer & Chemical Co, Yokohama
60 kgs, National City Bank, Yokohama
INDIGO—67 dms, C A Haynes, Hamburg
IPECAC ROOT—5 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Cristobal
15 bgs, Anglo American Hides Co, Arica
IRANIAN WAX—5 bgs, V Simidian & Co, Khorramshahr
IRON BLUE—54 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
KARAYA GUM—111 bgs, Tragacanth Importing Corp, Bombay
221 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
184 bgs, P A Dunkel, Bombay
596 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bombay
60 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
60 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Bombay
60 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Bombay
12 bgs, Wernet Dental Manufacturing Co, Bombay
LAUREL LEAF—142 bls Louis Furth, Izmir
LAURIC ACID—179 dms, I R Boody & Co, Copenhagen
LEMONGRASS OIL—30 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Puerto Barrios
1 dm, Fritzsche Bros, La Libertad
LICORICE EXTRACT—134 cs, Wm E Martin, Izmir
LITHARGE—184 dms, Eagle Picher Co, Tampico
800 bgs, W J Byrnes, Vera Cruz
LIVERMEAL—990 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Rotterdam
1,010 bgs, C Hollinshed Co, Buenos Aires
619 bgs, Ovimpex Inc, Buenos Aires
LOCUST BEAN GUM—100 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Rotterdam
60 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
224 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Genoa
200 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Genoa
400 bgs, Brown Bros, Leghorn
POWDER—50 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Messina
40 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Messina
LORAMINE WAX—4 kgs, Croda Inc, London
MACE—56 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Singapore
MAGNESITE—2,010 bgs, Golwynne Chemical Corp, Cochin
MENTHOL—275 cs Transcontinental Commodities, Rijeka
50 cs, International Commodities Corp, Santos
150 cs, Vick Chemical Corp, Santos
50 cs, Consumers Import Co, Santos
67 cs, Bemo Shipping Co, Yokohama
10 cs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Kobe
MERCURY—500 flks, Hanover Bank, Leghorn
100 flks, Metal Salts Corp, Tampico
200 flks, Cadiz
100 btls, Valparaiso
MINT LEAF—56 cs, Meer Corp, Trieste
MOLASSES—2,946 tons, Instituto Cubano Del Est, Del Azucar, Havana
MONTAN WAX—50 bgs, Teixel Trading Corp, Rio de Janeiro
MUSTARD SEED—400 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Copenhagen
MYROBALANS—1,200 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Visakhapatamn
1,200 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Visakhapatamn
1,200 bgs, First National Boston, Visakhapatamn
2,530 bgs, Chemical Bank, Visakhapatamn
3,200 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Bombay
POWDER—600 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Liverpool
MYRRH GUM—48 bgs, S Hartman, Aden
NAPHTHALENE—250 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
1,000 bgs, Standard Naphthalene Products, Rotterdam
NAPHTHOL—4 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
34 kgs, Kaufman & Vinson, Genoa
b-NAPHTHOL—302 bgs, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
NICKEL SULFATE—20 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Danwill Co, Antwerp
60 bgs, Danwill Co, Rotterdam
NUTMEG—63 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Macassar
1,000 bgs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Grenada
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—45 dms, Bemo Shipping Co, Rio de Janeiro
OLIBANUM GUM—67 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Massawa
OLIVE OIL—368 dms, National City Bank, Buenos Aires
102 dms, Credit Suisse, Malaga
ORANGE OIL—1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co, Puerto Plata
PALM OIL—410 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
257 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Belawan Deli
PALMKERNEL OIL—290 tons, Durkee Famous Foods, Matadi
300 tons, Congo Bank, Matadi
PAPAIN—74 hf chts, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
PAPRIKA—100 bgs, Rothschild & Co, Marseille
PEARL ESSENCE—1 cs, Sluvenburg Selling Corp, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—2,800 bls, J E Bernard, Hamburg
457 bls, E J Lang, Hamburg
2,250 bls, Ascot Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,000 bls, Trans Sphere Trading Co, Bremen
750 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
500 bls, N J Farm Supply, Bremen
600 bls, C Fafard, Bremen
4,465 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
500 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, W Heiman, Bremen
1,950 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
2,227 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Gothenburg
PESTIN—100 bbls, T M Duche & Sons, Copenhagen
PENICILLIN—3 cs, Merck Inc, Keelung
PEPPER, BLACK—40 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Cochin
80 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Cochin
160 bgs, W L Willner, Cochin
80 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Mangalore
160 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Cochin
480 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
40 bgs, A C Israel, Cochin
154 bgs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
70 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Colombo
40 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Alleppey
80 bgs, Shippers Produce Corp, Alleppey
80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Alleppey
160 bgs, Polak Trading Co, Alleppey
160 bgs, Calvert Vavasseur, Cochin
320 bgs, Cochin
RED—260 bgs, Mombasa
WHITE—70 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
70 bgs, East India Trading Co, Singapore
49 bgs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
PETITGRAIN OIL—12 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—200,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
195,000 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
45,357 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
61,638 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, La Salina
195,848 bbls, Phillips Petroleum Co, Puerto La Cruz
PIMENTOLEAF OIL—25 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston
POLLACKLIVER OIL—53 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
20 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
100 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
20 dms, J D Smith Interocean, Yokohama
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—45 bgs, General Tire & Rubber Co, Rotterdam
POPPY SEED—150 bgs, Hoger Corp, Gdynia
250 bgs, Louis Furth, Gdynia
250 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Gdynia
200 bgs, Joel Bieler, Gdynia
250 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM FERRICYANIDE—50 kgs, Alltransport Inc, Hamburg
METABISULFITE—25 kgs, A Gusmer, London
PERCHLORATE—100 dms, C Hardy, Havre
POTATO STARCH—500 bgs, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED—30 bls, S B Penick & Co, Marseille
HUSKS—866 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
240 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—30 dms, P H Petry, Mombasa
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—4,900 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
7,806 bgs, Buenos Aires
RAUWOLFIA ROOT—566 bgs, Matadi
RED IRON OXIDE—1,600 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Malaga
870 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Malaga
700 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Malaga
1,305 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, Malaga
1,305 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Malaga
441 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Malaga
200 bgs, Malaga
RHUBARB ROOT—91 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
RICE STARCH—100 bgs, American Key Products, Trieste
SABADILLA SEED—39 bgs, Callao
SAFFLOWER—17 bgs, F D Keller & Son, Vera Cruz
SAGE LEAVES—660 bls, Trieste
440 bls, Rijeka
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—62 bbls, Tampico
SEEDLAC—600 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
1,250 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
250 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Bangkok
250 bgs, C H Timm, Bangkok
250 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bangkok
1,250 bgs, Bangkok
SESAME SEED—150 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Corinto
1,000 bgs, Wm G Scarlett, Corinto
1,000 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Santos
400 bgs, Jacoberg Overseas Inc, Santos
HULLED—100 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Corinto
SHELLAC—54 cks, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
80 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
20 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Bremen
69 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
150 bgs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
1,110 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
SOAP BARK—55 bls, S B Penick & Co, Valparaiso
346 bls, S B Penick & Co, San Antonio
SODIUM ALUMINATE—200 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
CACODYLATE—2 cs, Havre x
CYANIDE—50 dms, C Hardy, Havre
FERROCYANIDE—448 bgs, Antwerp
METHYLARSONATE ACID—28 dms, Havre
SALT OF p-AMINOSALICYLIC ACID—40 dms, Freedman & Slater, Trieste
SILICOFLUORIDE—334 bgs, Baird Chemical Corp, Kobe
334 bgs, European Chemical Co, Kobe
334 bgs, Harry Dixon & Sons, Kobe
SPERM OIL—283 tons, Swan Finch Oil Corp, Pisco
SPERMATINE—86 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Bergen
STRAMONIUM LEAVES—13 bls, S B Penick & Co, Buenos Aires
SULFADIAZINE—20 dms, American Roland Corp, Trieste
20 dms, Freedman & Slater, Trieste
SULFADIAZOLE—30 dms, Freedman & Slater, Trieste
SULFUR—10,025 tons, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp, Puerto Libre
TALC—6,655 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
500 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Bordeaux
500 bgs, L A Salomon & Bros, Bordeaux
800 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Bordeaux
TAMARINDS—30 bbls, Meer Corp, Antigua
200 bbls, S B Penick & Co, Antigua
50 bbls, S B Penick & Co, Bridgetown
84 bbls, Royal Bank of Canada, Bridgetown
167 bbls, H J Heinz Co, Antigua
40 bbls, Murbas Trading Co, Montserrat
TAPIOCA—60 bgs, Kane Import Corp, Penang
FLOUR—4,000 bgs, Bank of China, Keelung
545 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Bangkok
1,000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
560 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bangkok
500 bgs, Harry F R Dolan Jr, Bangkok
600 bgs, Bangkok
TAR, MEDICINAL—10 dms, Malaga
TARTARIC ACID—80 cks, Frank Samuel & Co, Marseille
200 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
60 kgs, Brsco Ltd, Palermo
TEA OF MATTE—44 cs, David Turet, Parnagua
THYME LEAVES—79 bgs, Seeke & Kade, Marseille
THYROID POWDER—10 dms, Tuteur Bio-Chemicals, Liverpool
TITANIUM DIOXIDE, RUTILE—396 bgs, Arlo Forwarding Co, Hamburg
TOLU BALSAM—2 cs, Mecke & Co, Aruba
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—190 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
270 dms, Miny Corp, Venice
3 dms, C P Steuber, Antwerp
TURMERIC—320 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
78 bgs, Polak Trading Co, Cochin
13 bgs, C Czarinkow, Bombay
UREA—2,900 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
100 dms, Rohner Gehrig, Rotterdam
VALONIA CUPS—1,720 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Izmir
VANILLA BEANS—76 cs, Otto Gerdau, Vera Cruz
29 cs, Royal Bank of Canada, Dominica
46 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Dominica
15 kgs, F Huber & Co, Dominica
10 cs, George Lueders & Co, Dominica
30 cs, Zink & Trieste, Dominica
12 kgs, Zink & Trieste
VEGETABLE OIL—6 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Bremen
VETIVER OIL—1 dm, A Verley & Co, Port Au Prince
1 dm, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Port Au Prince
2 dms, John D Walsh Co, Port Au Prince
1 dm, W J Bush & Co, Port Au Prince
ROOT—1 bl, John D Walsh Co, Port Au Prince
VITAMIN B12—6 ctns, Takamine Overseas Inc, Yokohama
WATTLE BARK—2,226 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
2,098 bgs, Tanga
EXTRACT—2,174 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Mombasa
WHITING—1,000 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, London
1,600 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
30 bgs, Leghorn
WOOL GREASE—53 dms, Antwerp
WAX ACID—26 dms, Alexander & Co, Liverpool
ZINC OXIDE—200 bgs, Genoa

Los Angeles

ALUMINUM CHLORIDE—330 bgs, Irving M Sobin Co, Amsterdam
COCOA POWDER—305 dms, W L M Bensdorp Co, Amsterdam
300 bgs, Gill & Duffus Inc, Amsterdam
COPRA—250 long tons, The Procter & Gamble Co, Dumaguete
237.50 long tons, The Procter & Gamble Co, Nasipit
591.45 long tons, The Procter & Gamble Co, Jolo
FERROUS SULFATE—1,500 bgs, The New York Hanseatic Corp, Kobe
1,651 bgs, Japan American Trading Agency Inc, Kobe
RED IRON OXIDE—2,000 bgs, C K Williams & Co, Bremen
435 bgs, L H Butcher Co, Bremen
400 bgs, Charles Christal Co, Bremen
1,000 bgs, J Lee Smith & Co, Bremen
653 bgs, Frank D Davis Co, Bremen
SESAME OIL—10 cs, Modern Foods Products Co, Yokohama
SODIUM GLUTAMATE, MONO—50 dms, The Universal Sales Co, Yokohama

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—7,520 bgs, Chas Kurz Co, Lourenco Marques
1,700 bgs, Lourenco Marques
FISHMEAL—30 tons, Albumina Supply Co, Callao
FLUORMINERAL—1,000 bgs, Chas Kurz Co, Copenhagen

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8,934 tons, National Gypsum Co, Halifax
LICORICE ROOT—15,110 bls, McAndrews & Forbes, Basrah
MOLASSES—1,400,000 gals, Santiago
2,947,930 gals, Antilla
2,761,474 gals, Preston
1,847,467 gals, Puerto Padre
1,058,584 gals, Nuevitas
NAPHTHALENE—654 bgs, Barrett Division, London
NAPHTHENIC ACID—200 dms, Harshaw Chemical Co, Barranquilla
PEATMOSS—750 bls, Van Zanten & Co, Bremen
1,750 bls, Van Zanten & Co, Hamburg
2,015 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
300 bls, Halfmoon Trading Co, Rotterdam
995 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremerhaven
500 bls, Van Zanten & Co, Bremerhaven
800 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
400 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
13,002 bls, Bremen
1,500 bls, Bremerhaven
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—234,800 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Bandar
244,050 bbls, The Texas Co, Sidon
119,546 bbls, The Texas Co, Puerto La Cruz
354,084 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
253,314 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
214,039 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Bandar
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—640 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Buenos Aires
SILICIC ACID—1,120 bgs, Cabot Inc, Hamburg
TAPIOCA FLOUR—3,680 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
WATTLE EXTRACT—2,812 bgs, Durban
WHITING—70 tons, Antwerp
ZINC OXIDE—2,600 bgs, Pigment Co, London

San Francisco

ARROW ROOT—3,900 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Kingston
ASBESTOS FIBER—200 bgs, Puerto Cabello
BLEACHING POWDER—300 dms, Robeco Chemicals, Yokohama
CASSIA—82 pkgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
213 pkgs, H M Newhall & Co, Tandjong Priok
179 pkgs, Rotterdam
COPAL GUM—239 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Manila
COPRA—500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Mesbate
250 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Legaspi
250 tons, Cargill Inc, Legaspi
840 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
750 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Dumaquete
160 tons, Cargill Inc, Jolo
CAKE—4,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
COTTON LINTERS—100 bls, Lee Swan & Co, Cutuco
GINGER—25 bgs, London
HERRINGMEAL—20,000 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Bergen
20,000 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Haugesund
LIVERMEAL—516 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, Buenos Aires
OLIVE OIL—200 dms, A Giurlani & Bros, Cadiz
100 dms, Parodi Erminio & Co, Cadiz
100 dms, Veronica Olive Oil Co, Cadiz
100 dms, R Nannucci Co, Barcelona
50 dms, Parodi Erminio & Co, Barcelona
40 dms, F Stanchellini & Sons, Barcelona
PAPRIKA—75 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Rotterdam
PEPPER, BLACK—240 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Hong Kong
100 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
RED—100 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Kobe
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—315,438 bbls, Tide Water Associated Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
44,378 tons, Tide Water Associated Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
130,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Vancouver
RED OXIDE—30 bgs, J Lee Smith & Co, Hull
SESAME OIL—70 cs, Wing Sing Chong, Kobe
SEED—950 bgs, Pacific National Bank, San Juan del Sur
500 bgs, Bank of California, Corinto
100 bgs, Corinto
SODIUM ALUMINATE—100 dms, C M C Chemicals Inc, London
CYANIDE—357 dms, C M C Chemicals Inc, London
TAPIOCA FLOUR—500 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
1,422 bgs, M F Trading Co, Bangkok
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—100 dms, N Y Hanseatic Corp, Rotterdam
UREA—1,378 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Rotterdam

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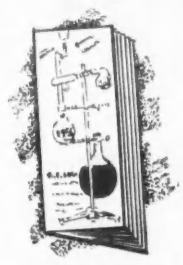

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Publicker Fights

—Continued from page 3

mum "full fair value" for the plant—a procedure which he claimed the agency followed in all previous individual disposals.

Then, he argued, if Publicker could bid that amount, there might be a choice of buyers before the commission in the event that one of the bidders was disapproved by the Attorney General. However, Mr. Gray said, in this case the commission refused to follow its own precedents.

As soon as Publicker realized what the commission considered full fair value for the plant, which was when it signed a contract with Union Carbide for $3,125,000, Mr. Gray said his company asked the commission to invite it to sign a conditional contract for the same amount.

This contract, he added, would have been effective only if the sale to Union Carbide were disapproved by the Attorney General. At the time this was done, it was noted, the statutory negotiating period still remained unexpired. But the commission denied Publicker's request.

Later in the week, Rep. F. Edward Hebert of Louisiana asked the house to kill the proposed sale of the Louisville synthetic rubber plant to Union Carbide.

He introduced a resolution which would overturn the sale contract between Union Carbide and the Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission.

Under the Hebert resolution, the house armed services committee would file a report against the sale by June 17. A companion measure to the Hebert resolution is expected to be introduced in the senate within the next few days, where the sale will be considered by the banking and currency committee.

Rep. Hebert introduced his resolution less than twenty-four hours after Publicker called submission to congress for review "illegal."

Korea Fertilizer

—Continued from page 3

fertilizer for Korea, accounting for $1 out of every $6 of the Korean aid funds.

Two United States fertilizer plants are to be built which will supply two-thirds of Korea's nitrogenous fertilizer needs when completed, and thereby reduce the country's dependence on continuing aid from the United States. One plant scheduled for completion in two years will cost about $21 million. The other plant, which is still in the planning stage, will require about $19 million in ICA financing.

The fertilizer consultant team will review and analyze Korea's use of fertilizer and lime in recent years, and recommend quantities of nitrogen, phosphates, potash and lime that may be needed. They will make suggestions for programs to bring knowledge of more effective uses of fertilizer to Korean farmers.

Their study will consider the type and quantity of fertilizer materials that may be needed from the second factory, and supplementary phosphate and lime manufacturing mixing plants which may be required.

Plan Review, Recommendations

They will review the fertilizer distribution and financing facilities, and recommend how they can be improved to provide fertilizer of the types needed at the time required and at the lowest cost to the farmers.

Fertilizer procurement and import plans and procedures will be reviewed, including the receiving of fertilizer at ports, and recommendations made for improvement of the system.

Before Korea was divided by the communists, nitrogenous fertilizer production from plants in North Korea was sufficient to meet the country's needs. The loss of these plants behind the Iron Curtain, coupled with the influx of 4 to 5 million refugees from the north, raising South Korea's population to over 22 million, greatly increased the food production requirements of South Korea and made the fertilizer problem one of the most critical facing the new republic.

South Korea has about 5 million arable acres, which means that about four people must be fed from each acre. This land has been farmed for several thousand years, and requires heavy use of fertilizer to maintain its output. The Koreans have used commercial fertilizer for many years and with it have kept food production in line with rapidly increasing population.

The imports of fertilizer financed by ICA are sold to Korean farmers through the ROK government for Korean currency which is then used to help meet local currency costs of the military and non-military aid programs.

Metal Hydrides Wins Government Contract

Metal Hydrides, Inc., has received a $13.6 million government contract to supply substantial tonnage quantities of sodium borohydride. Since 1950, the company has pioneered in the study of sodium borohydride and in the development of a suitable industrial process for its manufacture.

Under terms of the contract, Metal Hydrides will design and build a $5,250,000 plant, the major cost of which will be borne by the government.

Congress Studying

—Continued from page 3

reasonably be expected to prevent excessive profits. Each year the board must make such a finding on each article for which application for exemption is made.

The committee recommended that the competitive conditions test be no longer required and that a standard commercial article be defined as an article either customarily maintained in stock or covered by established price quotations, but in either case, at least 35 percent of the dollar amount of the sales of such article by the contractor himself during the fiscal year must be for general civilian, industrial or commercial use.

If this definition is met, the article would automatically qualify as a standard commercial article without the requirement that the contractor file an application and obtain the approval of the board.

Certain other changes in the definition are recommended to make the standard commercial article clause less difficult to apply and to shorten the time in which the board is required to pass on an application for exemption of an article under this clause.

The present act provides a one-year carry-forward of losses on renegotiable contracts. Thus, the only loss which may be taken into account in a profit year is the loss sustained in the immediately preceding fiscal year. The committee recommended that this loss carry-forward provision cover the two preceding fiscal years instead of one year.

It was also recommended that the statutory floor beneath which sales cannot be renegotiated be increased from $500,000 to $1 million, and that contractors below the statutory floor of $1 million be relieved of the requirement that they file a statement that their sales are under this figure.

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

The market remained steady on spot last week, dealers reported, with sales in general remaining fair while the seasonal material showed a particularly firm front. The citrus oils remained the major stanchions in the seasonal picture, particularly lime, lemon and orange. Grapefruit appears unable to capture the strength of the other citrus material. Lemon oil has shown excellent inquiries since the decline in price of both the organized and independent California producers. The mint oils stood relatively firm in the face of the impending production season. Some dealers claimed that because of reduced stocks (high test peppermint in particular) the market might not ease too much with the introduction of the new crop. However, in the light of previous seasons, this contention doesn't appear particularly valid.

Bergamot oil appeared to be moving slowly on spot. Dealers were reportedly shading prices in order to move the material more swiftly. Bois de rose and the other safrol bearing South American oils continued easy on spot, though there were no further price declines. Citronella oil from Formosa were soft as a result of dropping prices at source. The introduction of a blended East Indian nutmeg oil (USP) has brought the spot listing on the inside down to $4.35 per pound. Peppermint continued steady on spot but the future, in the face of the production season, will in all probability bring some softness. Sandalwood oil continued downward, shifting price for the third consecutive week in a row, dealers noted. The new listing of $13.50 per pound is 35 cents less than the previous quote. The cause, according to dealers, is lack of demand and heavy stocks.

According to a recent report by the Tariff Commission, the total output of flavor and perfume materials in 1955 was 41 million pounds, an increase of 17 percent over the figures for the previous year. Sales in 1955 amounted to 35 million pounds, valued at 51 million dollars, compared with 31 million pounds, valued at 47 million dollars in 1954.

Production in 1955 of cyclic flavor and perfume materials amounted to 23 million pounds, 5 percent more than the 22 million pounds reported for 1954. Important cyclic products include methyl salicylate (synthetic wintergreen oil) terpineols, anethole and phenethyl aclohol. Sales of cyclic flavor and perfume materials in 1955 were 19 million pounds, valued at 30 million dollars, compared with 18 million pounds, valued at 27 million dollars in 1954.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Oil, nutmeg, East Indian, 50c. per lb.
Sandalwood, 35c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 10, 1955
137.65	137.73	135.43	137.47

For Current Prices see Page 9

Essential Oils

Bergamot—Dealers reported relatively easy demand for this commodity last week. In some areas, it was reported, dealers were shading prices in order to move stock more steadily.

Bois de rose—This and the other South American oils appear to be holding the line for the second week in a row, dealers reported last week. Though lapses such as this have appeared before, dealers semed to be holding out hope that the holding action would be of a more permanent nature. The material has slipped nearly $1 per pound since the beginning of the year.

Citronella—Shipping prices on Formosan material were continuing to work lower on the spot market last week, dealers reported. According to the reports, prices at source have fallen approximately 50c. per pound since March. The spot market, in spite of the ease abroad, remained unmoved last week. Latest offerings are reported to be coming in for October shipment for less than half the price at which citronella had been sold in March for June-July shipment.

Lemongrass—A steady and relatively firm market continued for this oil last week, dealers reported. The current listing of $2.25 per pound remained unmoved.

Nutmeg—One dealer has reported a blending of various East Indian, USP, nutmeg oils that they are able to sell on spot for $4.35 per pound (in 25 pound cans) or 50c. less than the previous spot listing. Nutmeg as a whole appears to be showing some ease on spot, dealers noted last week. The position of the oil has not been particularly stable since its climb to the quoted heights, following extensive crop and plantation damage by storm last year.

Peppermint—This oil went without change last week, dealers reported. Demand remained moderately active. Because of reduced stocks, dealers said especially of high test peppermint, there may not develop any unusual selling pressure that might be expected with a new producing season gradually approaching. It was also noted that spearmint oil is not in large supply and current quotations are fully maintained at previous levels.

Sandalwood—This oil eased its listing in the market for the third consecutive week, dealers reported last week. The new listing of $13.50 per pound is 35c. less than the previous week's quote. Dealers attribute the steady decline to a continuing lack of interest and heavy stocks.

Imports Detained at N. Y.

Week Ended June 1

Black Pepper (3 lots), 180 bags.
Chamomile Flowers, 150 cases.
Celery Seed (2 lots), 174 bags.
Cloves (6 lots), 650 bags.
Cocoa Beans (8 lots), 8,470 bags.
Cumin Seed, 273 bags.
Ginger (6 lots), 692 bags.
Gum Karaya (6 lots), 108 bags.
Kola Nuts, 163 bags.
Mace, 16 cases.
Nutmegs (4 lots), 327 bags.
Olives in Brine, 1 barrel.
Oregano Leaves, 130 bags.
Paprika (2 lots), 200 bags.
Sesame Seed, 150 bags.
Thyme Leaves (2 lots), 278 bags.
Sage Leaves, 10 bales.

Aromatic Chemicals

Geraniol—Dealers report that this material promises to be lower in price by late summer or early fall if current low shipping prices on citronella oil continued.

Citral—Production for this aromatic chemical in 1955 was 46,000 pounds according to a report by the Tariff Commission. Sales amounted to 41,000 pounds valued at $184,000 at the average 1955 listing of $4.49 per pound.

Eugenol—The production of eugenol for 1955 amounted to 129,000 pounds according to a report by the Tariff Commission. Sales included the entire production, evaluated at $297,000 at the average listing of $2.30 per pound.

Seeds and Spices

Caraway—1955 imports of 6,389,000 pounds for this commodity rose well above the 1949-1953 import average of 5,552,000 pounds, according to the United States Census Bureau. The 1954 imports figure of 6,161,000 pounds was only slightly less than the 1955 figure. Imports for the first ten months of 1955 was 5,228,000 pounds.

Cardamons—Import figures show an easing tendency for this commodity over the past years, according to the United States Census Bureau. Cardamons imported in the United States during 1955 amounted to 154,000 pounds as compared to 163,000 pounds for 1954 and the even higher 180,000 pounds for the 1949-1953 average.

Aromatic Chemicals

Cassia—Cassia imports into the United States amounted to 11,663,000 pounds dur-

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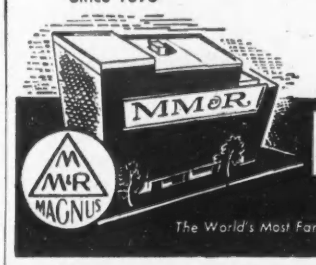

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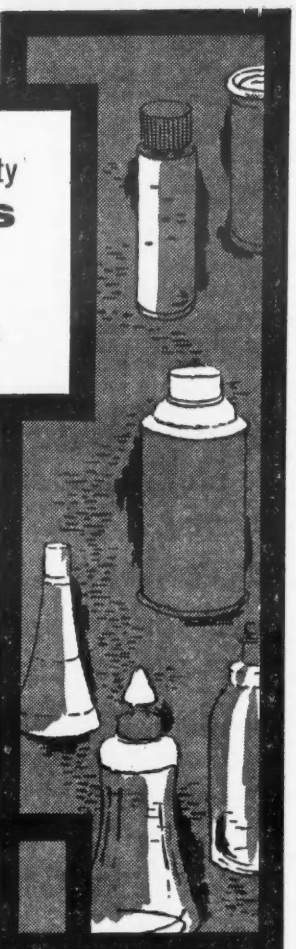

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Essential Oils

ing 1955, according to the United States Census Bureau. The figure is better than a million pounds higher than the 1949-1953 average imports figure of 10,346,000 pounds. The figure for 1954 was 10,313,000 pounds.

Ginger—The Bureau of Census reported a sliding off of imports of this commodity last year. Figures for 1955 were 3,168,000 pounds as compared with the 1949-1953 average of 3,778,000 pounds. However, the 1955 figure shows a vast increase over that of 1954. 1954 imports of ginger were computed at 2,580,000 pounds.

Pepper—The market appeared to ease again last week, dealers reported. The general level, it was reported, was fractionally lower on spot and nearby positions. India continued steady. Singapore was a ready seller but at fairly full levels. Low bids even for June-July shipment failed to attract any real interest.

The underlying reasons for the recent stabililizing were not altered during the week. Supplies of spot and June delivery Sarawak were very closely held and reportedly were on the tight side. Malabar was available in larger quantities but arrivals of this grade during this period were reported small. The shipments of new Sarawak, made in May, will not help to ease the spot situation until possibly late in July.

Paprika—Dealers reported that the shipping season is drawing to a close. Spot reserves which are generally heavy at this time of year were reportedly not as full as this time last year. This has been attributed to conservative importing on the part of dealers.

Laural leaves—Dealers reported last week that the market for laurel leaves continued on relatively the same level of last week. Movement, though steady, has not been great, it was noted and further shifts are not expected soon.

Vanilla Beans—Prices again climbed last week as a result of what dealers reported was a shortness of supply on spot. The new listing for Bourbon vanilla beans was an $8.50 to $9 per pound range. Mexican beans climbed even higher with a $9-$9.50 per pound range for whole while cut was selling for about $8 per pound. Tahitian material was going for $7.

Dealers noted that as a result of the advancing prices, greater buying resistance has been developing. Unsold stocks in Madagascar, however, reportedly were extremely limited and a firm market will probably hold true for the next month at least.

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Petroleum Derivatives

The market in general reflected the seasonal picture last week, dealers reported. Partial aromatics, xylol and lacquer diluents showed good sales throughout. Paint sales, according to producers, are a major factor in the seasonal strength. Agricultural chemicals also were giving firmness to the solvent and diluent market. Coaltar toluol dealers softened the price of their commodity 2c. to 3c. per pound, according to source area. Petroleum producers reported that there would be no shift in their price, however. Coaltar material was reportedly shifted in listing because of excessive stocks and lack of demand.

White mineral oil shifted in price for the first time since early in 1952. The new listings are a 3½c. per pound advance for technical and NF material and a 1½c. per pound advance for USP white mineral oil. Producers attributed the rise to cumulative production costs.

The waxes continued to show great strength as the seasonal picture strengthened an already growing market. Wax paper and cardboard containers remained the major impetus in the market.

The amount of domestic crude petroleum that will be consumed or exported in June 1956 is estimated by the Bureau of Mines at 6,990,000 barrels daily compared with the 6,970,000 forecast for May, 1956. Actual data for March show a crude production of 7,278,000 barrels daily, an increase of 164,000 barrels daily in stocks of domestic crude oil and an indicated demand for domestic crude oil of 7,114,000 barrels daily. Actual crude runs in March averaged 7,914,000 barrels daily, including foreign crude runs of 897,000 barrels daily. Current data for April indicated total crude runs of 7,505,000 barrels daily, including foreign crude runs of 810,000 barrels daily.

Price Trends

Advanced

White mineral oil, USP grade, dms., 1½c. per lb.
NF & Tech. grade, 3½c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 10, 1955
105.47	104.53	104.53	104.42

For Current Prices see Page 9

Solvents and Diluents

Benzol—Producers continued to report a particularly tight market for this commodity last week. All the factors that have been working on the material's market condition continue as previous, without moving position greatly. The automotive industry situation continued to look grey and soft. Portents of the steel strike continued to prompt stock piling on the part of dealers afraid to be caught short. Styrene sales continued heavy placing even greater demand upon benzol, while heavy imports of cheaper material tended to counterbalance to some slight degree, the effect of strong sales.

Cleaners Naphtha—Dealers reported last week continued steady and relatively good production for this commodity. Sales, it was also noted, were on a fairly good level. What strength there is in the market is reportedly attributable to the seasonal sales picture. Dealers still reflected that synthetic fibre in summer clothing is making strong inroads into the market. However, it was also noted that the difficulties were not as bad this year as during 1955 when they were caught unprepared.

Toluol—In spite of easing coaltar toluol prices last week, petroleum producers reported that their listings would remain unmoved. The coaltar price moves were from 2c. to 3c. per pound, depending upon source location. Coaltar dealers reported that the price shift was prompted by excessive stocks on hand and a lack of demand. Petroleum producers noted that their controlled production had not left their stock situation in a bad position.

White Mineral Oil—Dealers reported last week a shift in the price of this commodity. The advances were 1½c. per pound for USP grade white mineral oil and 3½c. per pound for technical and NF grade material. Both advances were across the board. Producers noted that the price change was the first since February of 1952. Cumulative production costs (transportation, labor, raw materials, etc.) since that time have forced the listing up, it was noted.

The new listings are:

tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	.55 • — gal.
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms, c.l., same basis	.56 • — gal.
l.c.l., same basis	.61 • — gal.
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	.57 • — gal.
l.c.l., same basis	.61½- — gal.
135-138 vis. non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	.63 • — gal.
l.c.l., same basis	.68 • — gal.
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	.69½- — gal.
c.l.c., same basis	.74½- — gal.
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	.71 • — gal.
l.c.l., same basis	.76 • — gal.
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	.75 • — gal.
l.c.l., same basis	.79 • — gal.
345-355 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	.78½- — gal.
l.c.l., same basis	.84½- — gal.

Xylol—This commodity remained firm and active with a good volume of orders reaching the market for the account of the insecticide and lacquer trades. Production also was at a good level, producers noted.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—The daily average production of liquefied gases at refineries during March was 5.7 million gallons, 25 percent more than a year ago. The daily average demand for liquefied gases for fuel and chemical uses in March was 10 percent less than in February, but 20 percent more than in March of the previous year. Stocks of liquefied gases totaled 242 million gallons, 43 million more than at the end of February, and 15 million less than at the end of March, 1955. LPG storage capacity, tallied on March 31, totaled 742 million gallons, compared with 666 million that had been reported for September 30 of the year previous. Breakdown of the storage was 130,470 million gallons above ground in plants and 256,334 million gallons below ground. At terminals, 20,861 million gallons were stored above ground and 333,885 million gallons below.

Waxes

Production of petroleum waxes during March was 479,000 barrels, daily average production of about 15,000 barrels per day, according to an estimate of the Bureau of Mines. The figure was higher than the February figure of 444,000 barrels and the March 1955 figure of 466,000 barrels. Production figures for the first three months of the year were 1,367,000 barrels as compared with the 1,326,000 barrels for January-March period of 1955.

86,000 barrels of petroleum wax were exported in March as compared with 76,000 barrels for February. Both figures are far below the 137,000 barrels exported during March of 1955. Total export figures for the first three months of the year were 243,000 barrels as compared with the 326,000 barrels for the first three months of the year previous.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Daily average production of crude oil and lease condensate for the week ended May 25 was 7,070,800 barrels, according to estimates made by the American Petroleum Institute.

Reports from refining companies indicate that the industry as a whole ran to stills on a Bureau of Mines basis approximately 7,797,000 barrels of crude oil daily.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended May 26 totaled 278,136,000 barrels according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 276,224,000 barrels for the preceding week this represents an increase of 1,912,000 barrels comprising an increase of 1,520,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 392,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

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Coatings Materials

A major supplier will advance prices of methyl violet base and base toner, effective July 1, it was reported last week. Methyl violet base will be boosted to $1.54 per pound, an increase of 27c. The toner will be advanced 9c. to 75c. per pound. No changes have been reported for tungstated or molybdated toners. The rate of business in prime pigments last week was steady and moderate, with all prices holding to previous levels. Zinc metal was said to be firm in the London market but not enough to disturb the oxide market here.

A 1½ cent increase in the cost of bisphenol-a may cause an advance in the price of epoxy resin, according to informed sources. As of press time producers had taken no action in this connection. Phenolic molding compounds and shell resins are scheduled to be boosted 1½-3 cents per pound, effective July 1. The increases reflect an impending advance in phenol prices.

Buying interest in gum continued to emphasize immediate requirements. Prices were said to be firm against a good sales pace. No price changes were reported. The last revision was a 1 cent per pound hike in Singapore No. 2, posted the week previous.

The price of Argentine casein was still 21 cents per pound last week, but the situation was clouded by a rumor that the government of Argentina planned to lower its floor prices. Sales were moderate. In the opinion of one dealer, many buyers were holding out in anticipation of price reductions.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 10, 1955
100.14	100.14	100.14	97.16

For Current Prices see Page 9

Prime Pigments

Cadmium Colors—Two factors have combined to bring about a better supply situation in cadmium selenide lithopones. Selenium is said to be less scarce, as is shown by the lower resale prices prevailing in recent weeks, and the new cadmium mercury colors are taking a share of the lithopone market. Despite these developments though, the selenide materials are far from plentiful.

Carbon Black—Production of carbon black in April was 152,525,000 pounds, a decrease of approximatey 6.5 million pounds under March. Shipments of furnace black were down about 8 million pounds while contact black shipments increased by approximately 1 million pounds.

The following figures, in thousands of pounds, indicate production, shipments, stocks and exports of carbon black for April, 1956, with figures for March, 1956, and April, 1955, reported for comparison:—

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Production			
April, 1956	122,065	30,460	152,525
March, 1956	127,448	31,552	159,000
April, 1955	113,479	31,676	145,155
Shipments			
April, 1956	109,336	31,032	140,368
March, 1956	117,317	30,377	147,964
April, 1955	116,839	39,827	156,666
Stocks			
April, 1956	166,516	93,006	259,582
March, 1956	153,787	93,638	247,424
April, 1955	110,372	145,029	255,601
Exports			
April, 1956	*	*	*
March, 1956	24,105	12,607	36,712
April, 1955	22,234	19,175	41,409

* Not available.

Lead Pigments—The rate of business was steady and at a normal level, with materials amply available. Prices were last revised on May 24, bringing them to the following levels:— Red lead, 95 percent, carlots, 19c. per pound; less carlots, 20c. per pound; red lead, 97 percent, carlots, 19.2c. per pound; less carlots, 20.2c. per pound; red lead, 98 percent, carlots, 19.35c. per pound; less carlots, 20.35c. per pound; litharge, carlots, 18c. per pound; less carlots, 19c. per pound; and orange mineral, less carlots, 22.35c. per pound.

Methyl Violet—Effective July 1, a major supplier will advance the price of methyl violet base toner from 66c. per pound to 75c. Methyl violet base will be increased 27c. per pound to $1.54 per pound. No changes have been reported for the tungstated or molybdated varieties.

Zinc Pigments—The sales pace was seasonally moderate with prices steady and unchanged. Zinc metal was firm in markets abroad but not enough to disturb the oxide market here. All materials were reported in good balance. Carlot quotations are:—Zinc oxide, American process, lead-free, 14½c. per pound; leaded, 35 percent, 15½c. per pound; 50 percent, 15⅞c. per pound; French process, green seal, 15¾c. per pound; red seal, 15¼c. per pound; white seal, 16¼c. per pound, and USP, 17¼c. per pound.

Fillers and Inerts

Asbestos — Preliminary shipment figures for April and May indicate an excellent second quarter volume of business. First quarter sales were approximately equal to the same period of 1955. Prices have been unchanged since 5-10 percent advances were posted last December. All grades of asbestos are adequately available, with the exception of No. 1 and No. 2, crudes, which are occasionally short.

Barytes—This material continues tight although the shortage is not as acute as it was several months back. At present consumers must wait about a week before shipment can be made, whereas previously a two to three week wait was necessary.

Prices have been unchanged except for a previously reported advance of 75c. per ton for white water ground barytes, exwarehouse, New York, now selling at $65.85 per ton. The advance was made to offset a 6 percent freight increase.

Bentonite—Business has continued at a uniform seasonal pace with all prices steady. The material is amply available for all market needs.

Calcium Carbonate—Demand for this material persists at a very high level, accounting for all available production. A high level of production is keeping the market in balance, but consumers must make provision for delays in shipment. Prices have been steady and unchanged this year.

Lacquer Materials

Dioctyl Adipate—Spot sales have been excellent since late May dealers report. Prices were reduced 2½c. per pound last month and have since held steady. Supplies are said to be in good balance with current demand. Quotations are 42c. per pound for drums in carlots; 43c. per pound for drums in less carlots; and 40c. per pound for tanks.

Phthalates—Brisk movement of materials on spot orders continued in this market last week. Prices were steady and unchanged and supplies adequate, dealers reported. Quotations on dioctyl phthalate are 32½c. per pound for drums in carlots; 33½c. per pound for drums in less carlots; and 30½c. per pound for tanks.

Sebacates—Prices were steady as spot sales continued to move at a good rate. No shortages in materials were reported. Quotations on dimethyl sebacate are $1.27 per pound for drums in carlots; $1.28 per pound for drums in less carlots; and $1.25 per pound for tanks.

Natural Resins

Copal Gum — Buying interest was in general limited to immediate requirements, with the market showing a steady, brisk rate of business. Prices were said to be firm, but no changes were reported. Most recent changes were reductions of 1c. per pound for Manila C and MA. These are now selling at 40c. to 42c. per pound and 21c. to 23c. per pound respectively. Supplies continued in good balance with demand.

Dammar Gum—Prices were steady and unchanged against a brisk sales pace. Buying was for short term needs but continued steady throughout the week. No price changes occurred, the most recent

change having occurred the week previous. At that time Singapore No. 2 was boosted 1c. per pound to 31c. to 34c. per pound. Supplies, both at the source and locally, were ample for market needs.

Shellac — Supplies of orange shellac caught up with demand last week, after having lagged a bit during the previous week. Sales fluctuated between moderate and good, with all prices steady and unchanged. Two weeks ago a 1c. advance brought orange grades to the following levels:—Lemon No. 1, 49c. to 50c. per pound; No. 2, 47c. to 48c. per pound; and superfine, 44c. to 45c. per pound. TN continued out of stock.

Synthetic Resins

Epoxy Resin—A 1½c. increase in the cost of bisphenol-a may cause an advance in the price of this resin, it was reported. As of press time, producers have taken no action in this connection. Buying interest last week was moderate to good, with supplies adequate.

Phenolics—Prices of phenolic molding compounds and shell resins will be boosted 1½-3c. per pound, effective July 1 by a major supplier. The increases reflect an impending advance in phenol prices and accumulated cost increases in other raw materials, the company announced.

Polystyrene—No price movements have been announced since a 5c. advance was posted in April. Business has been seasonally good and materials in adequate supply.

Miscellaneous

Casein—Although the price of Argentine casein remained at 21c. per pound last week, market sources regarded the situation as unstable due to a rumor that the government of Argentina plans to lower its floor prices. Last week's business was described as moderate by a dealer here. He remarked that many buyers are holding off in anticipation of price reductions.

Glue—The following figures compiled by the Bureau of the Census indicate production, shipments and stocks of bone and hide glue in thousands of pounds during April with March's figures shown for comparison.

Production

	April	March
Hide, glue, total	5.141	5.202
Low grade	2.086	1.840
Medium grade	1.475	1.391
High grade	948	1.212
Extra high grade	632	759
Bone, glue, total	4.858	5.322
Green	3.728	4.273
Extracted	1.130	1.049
Glue, total	9.999	10,524

Shipments

Hide, glue, total	4.665	5.162
Low grade	1.749	2.003
Medium grade	1.307	1.532
High grade	1.032	1.039
Extra high grade	577	588
Bone glue, total	6.098	5.502
Green	4.836	4.461
Extracted	1.262	1.041
Glue, total	10,763	10.664

Stocks

Hide, glue, total	21.547	21.071
Low grade	6.189	5.852
Medium grade	5.343	5.175
High grade	5.686	5.770
Extra high grade	4.329	4.274
Bone glue, total	9.849	11.089
Green	7.063	8.171
Extracted	2.786	2.918
Glue, total	31.396	32.160

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. June 1	Mon. June 4	Tues. June 5	Wed. June 6	Thur. June 7
Drums—					
K	$8.08§	$8.05	...	$8.01	...
N	...	$8.05	...	8.05	...
WG	8.15	...	...	8.19§	$8.15
WW	8.30	...	8.31§	8.16§	8.25§
Bags—					
K	...	8.02	...	...	...
M	...	8.02	...	...	...
N	...	7.88§	...	7.78	...
WG	...	8.12	8.12	...	...
WW	8.25	...	8.33	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended June 1)—
WG, $7.85; M or better, $7.63; K or better, $7.64§

Sales, USDA

981* 1,144* 338* 789* 320*

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
B through N, $9.40; WG, $9.55; WW, $9.65

Turpentine, Gum

USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.5475	.554§	...	...	547§
Sales	8,000¶	16.000¶	...	...	12.600¶

New York, Friday, per gal, 7 lbs. ,tankcars, 63½c., l.c.l., 75c.

* Drums equivalent. † Tankcars. ‡ Carlots. ¶ Gallons. § Average price.

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WATER AND SOAPY WATER EXTRACTION are greatly reduced by the use of Kronitex. This claim is substantiated by tests set up to simulate actual scrubbing conditions. In these tests, which confirm reports of present users, Kronitex proved that it provides greater resistance to the agitated soapy water action than any other plasticizer tested.

RESISTANCE TO CIGARETTE BURNS is an important factor to consider, particularly if the installation is in offices or public buildings. Kronitex has long been considered the top plasticizer for flame retardance and again proves to be superior to other plasticizers for resistance to cigarette burns. Floor tile made with Kronitex has excellent resistance to staining from crushing or mashing lighted cigarettes and matches on the surface of the flooring.

LOWER PRODUCTION COSTS are possible because compounds containing Kronitex are rapid fluxing. In laboratory fluxing tests when a compound of polyvinyl chloride resin and 63 parts per hundred resin of Kronitex were run @ 310°F. the fluxing time was only about half that of a compound containing dioctyl phthalate. The fluxing time of any slow fluxing compound can be reduced by including Kronitex in the formulation.

An evaluation of one of the four types of KRONITEX manufactured by Ohio-Apex may bring about a solution to many of your present floor tile problems.

Complete technical data sheets on the FOUR TYPES are available and will be sent to you immediately upon request.

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OHIO-APEX DIVISION
FOOD MACHINERY AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION
NITRO, WEST VIRGINIA
Department 52
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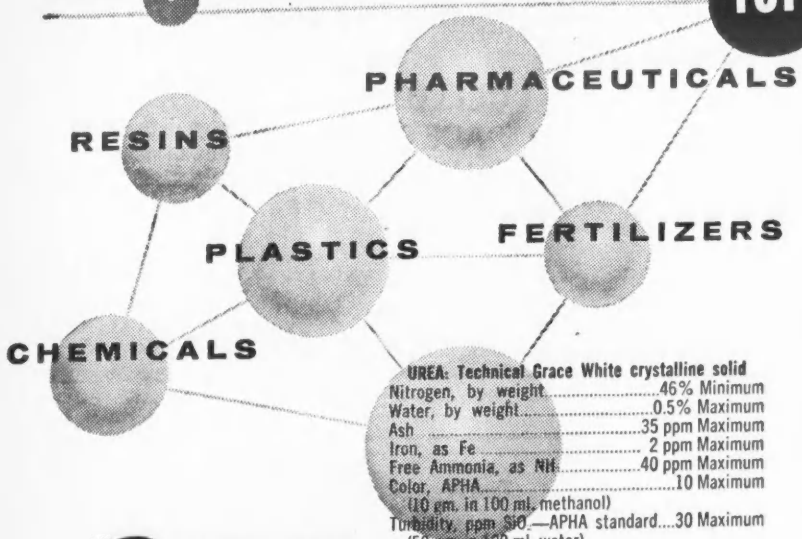

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Nitrogen, by weight	46% Minimum
Water, by weight	0.5% Maximum
Ash	35 ppm Maximum
Iron, as Fe	2 ppm Maximum
Free Ammonia, as NH	40 ppm Maximum
Color, APHA (10 gm. in 100 ml. methanol)	10 Maximum
Turbidity, ppm SiO.—APHA standard (50 gm. in 100 ml. water)	30 Maximum
ph (10% aqueous solution at 20° C.)	7.0 to 9.8

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Hog Bristles Are Subject Of Treasury Dep't Survey

All importers, processors, and dealers in hog bristles and all manufacturers and importers of paint brushes have been ordered to report their holdings of Chinese hog bristles and of paint brushes containing such bristles to the Treasury Department by June 15.

The reports are to cover such holdings as of June 1, 1956, and are required of every person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States who, at any time between January 1, 1955, and June 1, 1956, whether for his own account or for the account of another imported, dealt in, or processed hog bristles or manufactured or imported paint brushes.

The reports are to be made on forms TFR 605, obtainable from the Treasury Department or from the Foreign Assets Control Department of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

FDA Okays 3 Chemicals As Cheese Mold Inhibitors

Food and Drug Administration has modified the federal cheese standards to permit the use of three preservatives to prevent molding of sliced and cut varieties of packaged cheese. The chemical mold inhibitors are calcium and sodium propionates, and sorbic acid.

FDA scientists characterized these materials as "harmless food additives." They said the propionates have been used for a number of years to inhibit molding of sliced bread.

Both the propionates and sorbic acid have been used experimentally in packaged cheese for several years "and have been found safe and effective for mold prevention."

Solvay Process Appoints Two in New York Office

Solvay Process Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, has made two appointments in its New York office.

H. W. McNulty has been named technical assistant to the manager of the organic chemicals section, and T. W. Reed has become technical assistant to the director of product development, succeeding Mr. McNulty.

Mr. McNulty joined Solvay's product development department in 1951. Mr. Reed has been a salesman for Solvay's Boston branch since 1950.

Aluminum Post Filled

Orville K. Schmied, president of Cochran Foil Company, Louisville, Ky., has been named deputy director of the aluminum and magnesium division of the Department of Commerce. Mr. Schmied will serve without compensation from the government for six months. He has been closely associated with the aluminum industry for twenty-three years and was with Reynolds Metals Company from 1933 to 1946.

US Steel Promotes

United States Steel Corporation has announced the promotions of three top executives in the research and technology division. They are:—Edgar C. Bain, assistant executive vice-president-operations; J. B. Austin, vice-president-fundamental research, and M. W. Lightner, vice-president-applied research.

ACS Group in New York Seats McNulty as Chairman

H. W. McNulty, Solvay Process Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has taken office as chairman of the chemical marketing and economics group, New York section, American Chemical Society. He was previously chairman-elect. He succeeds C. G. Boland, U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company.

Other officers elected for the 1956-57 season at a recently held meeting were:—Chairman-elect, R. J. Musser, Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation; treasurer, E. K. Dreschsel, American Cyanamid Company; and secretary, E. T. Thompson, *Chemical Week*.

Elected to the executive committee were:—A. V. Caselli, Shell Chemical Company; B. L. Rose, Westvaco Chlor-Alkali Division; D. A. Teaze, Union Carbide, and H. C. Tennant, U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company.

National Lead Announces Paint Division Appointments

National Lead Company, New York, has announced the following paint division appointments:—

Harry E. Bodine becomes manager of the St. Louis branch paint division, effective July 1. Mr. Bodine succeeds Ellis E. Bussee, who has resigned to enter the private banking field.

Gordon F. Frey succeeds Mr. Bodine as trade sales manager of the St. Louis branch paint division, effective July 1. Ben L. di Pietra becomes trade sales manager of the Boston branch paint division. John J. Mason has been appointed trade sales manager of the paint division of the Cincinnati, Ohio branch.

Fine Pigments Offers Custom Particle Sizing

Fine Pigments, Inc., Newark, N. J., has placed its newly developed classifier into service to perform custom classification of dry materials.

Particle size of various fractions is controlled sharply in specified micron size ranges or in screen size ranges. Quantities of 100 pounds up to carload lots are being processed.

The company has also installed for the first time new equipment for custom pulverizing dry materials to specified screen sizes.

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Data Offered

The effects of raw material production variables on the **physical and chemical properties of titanium carbide** are described in a research report for the Air Force. The 105-page report (PB 111989), just released to industry through the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D.C., is priced at $2.75.

National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, 40 Rector street, New York 6, is offering without charge technical bulletin I-19 on **"Nadone" (cyclohexanone)**. The bulletin contains seventeen pages of physical and chemical properties of the material, seven pages of suggested uses and a bibliography of 178 literature references.

Becco's new long-chain epoxidized olefins — **octylene oxide, dodecene oxide** and C_{16}-C_{18} **olefin oxide**— are described in bulletins Nos. 72, 73 and 74, respectively, copies of which may be obtained by writing Becco Chemical Division, Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, Buffalo 7, N. Y.

A four-page brochure tabulating the **specifications of "Groco" fatty acids** has just been released by A. Gross & Co., 295 Madison avenue, New York 17.

Dodge & Olcott, Inc., 180 Varick street, New York 14, is making available upon request its **new D&O catalog** of essential oils, aromatic chemicals and certified colors. The pocket - size publication contains thirty-six pages of price and product listings, definitions, descriptions and other pertinent data relative to the company's line.

Appeals Court Dismisses Trade Agreements Case

A suit challenging the constitutionality of the trade agreements law was dismissed last week by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

Validity of the law was raised in a test case filed by the Morgantown Glassware Guild, Inc., Morgantown, W. Va., charging that Secretary of the Treasury George Humphrey had unlawfully imposed import duties on imported glassware.

In dismissing the suit, the appellate court said that the customs court has exclusive jurisdiction to review protests over rates and the amounts of duty chargeable under the law.

Firestone Plastics Appoints Executive Vice-President

Firestone Plastics Company, Pottstown, Pa., has appointed Ernest T. Handley executive vice-president. Mr. Handley had been vice-president in charge of production of the plastics company. He will continue as general manager of the Pottstown plant.

Frank J. Groten has been named vice-president in charge of chemical sales and Kenneth L. Edgar has become vice-president in charge of "Velon" sale. Mr. Groten and Mr. Edgar had been sales managers for these product divisions.

Washburn, Sears Sign Jelled Paint Agreement

T. F. Washburn Company, Chicago, has entered into a licensing agreement with Sears, Roebuck & Co., whereby Sears will produce jelled vehicles under the T. F. Washburn Company's patents. Initial production will begin at the Pacific Paint & Varnish Company, a Sears, Roebuck subsidiary.

Union Carbide Plans

—*Continued from page 5*

down the Colorado river from the present one and will be of larger capacity. A lack of space and the tailings disposal problem led to the decision to build an entirely new mill at Rifle instead of expanding the present mill.

The two new ore receiving and upgrading stations at Slick Rock and Green River will consist of facilities for receiving, crushing, sampling, and beneficiation of crude ore by means of processes developed by Union Carbide Nuclear. The product then will be sent to the Rifle mill for processing to an acceptable uranium concentrate for sale to the commission under the terms of the contract.

In addition to relying on company controlled ore reserves to supply the new facilities, Union Carbide will purchase a certain amount of amenable ores from independent producers in the respective regions. Construction of the new mill and ore receiving stations is due to start right away, and is expected to be completed in the fall of 1957.

Union Carbide Nuclear also owns and operates a large uranium processing mill at Uravan, Col., and a sampling plant at Thompson, Utah, and owns a number of mines in the Colorado Plateau area that are operated on a contract basis. The company also operates the AEC's installations at Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Paducah, Ky.

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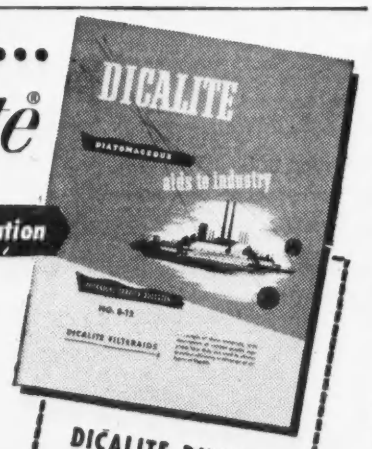

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Do these characteristics of INDOPOL Polybutenes give you ideas?

INDOPOL Polybutenes are used extensively by manufacturers of calking compounds, putties, sealants, adhesives, mastic cements, surgical tapes, moisture-proof and vapor-resistant papers, translucent papers, electrical insulations, gaskets, special lubricants and drawing compounds. Unique properties, quality improvements and cost reductions of finished products and in manufacturing processes are among the benefits obtained by using INDOPOL Polybutenes.

INDOPOL POLYBUTENE CHARACTERISTICS	
High molecular weight liquids	Non-volatile, non-migrating, non-shrinking products.
Inertness	Stable and non-drying, permanently flexible.
Light color	Suitable for use in white compounds.
Good color stability	Aid products in retention of original color.
High tack	Contribute adhesion and cohesion.
High Viscosity Index	Minimum change of viscosity with temperature.
Uniformity	Uniformity of INDOPOL Polybutenes helps finished products maintain uniformity and high quality.
Compatible	Compatible with many solvents, resins, gums, rubbers, waxes and asphalts.
Resistant to moisture	Contribute moisture-proof and vapor-resistant characteristics.
Good lubricant	At low and intermediate temperature, similar to highgrade, non-additive petroleum oils.
Non-carbonizing	Depolymerize to gaseous products at high temperatures, leaving no residue.

Perhaps the unusual combination of properties of INDOPOL Polybutenes gives you ideas for new uses. If you would like additional information write for INDOPOL Bulletin 12.

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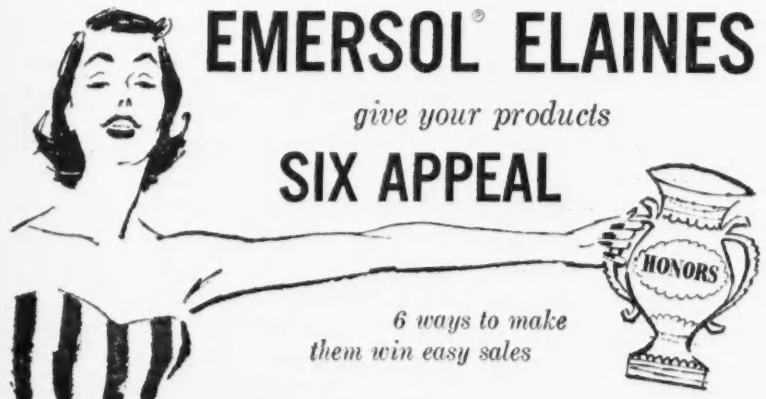

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Buying interest in oils and fats was light last week with trading restricted to prompt requirements. Edible oils were irregular, but closed firmer, with soybeans. Soybean and cottonseed oils scored fractional gains, while corn was well held at former levels. Offers of peanut oil were scarce, and sellers raised asking price but bids were pegged at previous sales. Lard rallied and closed steady. Crude coconut oil was unsteady and fractionally lower with copra.

Steady tone prevailed in tallow and greases. Moderate volume of domestic business was reported in tallow for prompt and later delivery until sellers raised asking prices. Export demand continued light and spotty.

Further weakness in flaxseed was reflected in linseed oil. Crushers reduced prices fractionally. With business slow, firms bids, it was intimated, could have shaded the price schedule for tankcars. Refined fish oil was unchanged, despite a fractional decline in crude menhaden. Tung oil was firmer and offered sparingly. Safflower was easier and reduced fractionally as a result of lower competing oils.

Candelilla wax was lifted sharply—10 cents per pound for replacements from Mexico. This was reflected locally due to scarcity of stocks here and uncertainty of getting replacements. Carnauba demand was light and all grades were held at former levels due to the higher cost of shipment from Brazil.

Price Trends

Advanced

Oil, cottonseed, crude, ¼c. to ¼c. per lb.
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ½c. per lb.
refd., ½c. per lb.
Tung, ¼c. per lb.
Wax, candelilla, crude, 10c. per lb.
refd., 10c. per lb.

Reduced

Acid, linseed, 2 10c. per lb.
Cocoa butter, 1½c. per lb.
Copra, 7.50 per ton.
Oil, coconut, crude, ¾c. per lb.
Linseed, 2 10c. per lb.
Menhaden, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Palm, 1 10c. per lb.
Safflower, ¾c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 10, 1955
(100 = 1949 average)			
116.83	116.80	118.75	103.72

For Current Prices see Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—This market was unchanged and steady. Business was reported light and spotty. No. 1 Brazilian was held at 18½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Coconut—Crude continued unsettled and lower. Tankcars were sold at 11¼c. per pound, f.o.b. Pacific coast, and offered at same price for June. At New York, prices dropped to 12¾c., tankcars, prompt.

Corn—Trading was reported light. Crude was sold at 15¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined was maintained at 18.84c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Cottonseed — Futures developed a firmer tone last week and advanced fractionally, reflecting the stronger soybean market. Nearby delivery was stronger than new crop as a result of trade support and moderate sales for export. Trading was mixed with trade interests and professionals on both sides. Cash demand was still limited for domestic needs and liberal offers received little attention. Refined salad was firmer with higher crude. Tankcars were quoted at 18⅝c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery. Trading in crude cottonseed oil showed some improvement and combined with limited offers the market was raised ⅛c. to ¼c. per pound. Sales were reported at 15c. per pound, tankcars, mills, southeast and the Valley, and available at 14⅞c. at the close. The Texas market was nominal at 15⅛c., Waco and 14⅞c. to 15c., Lubbock.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, June 8, follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
July	386	17.53	16.97	17.30S
Sept.	284	17.06	16.53	17.00S
Oct.	11	16.30	16.24	16.27S
Dec.	133	16.32	15.65	15.87S
Jan.	22	15.95	15.87	15.75@15.85
Mar	42	15.86	15.66	15.75S
May	29	15.75	15.70	15.67@15.71

Total sales, 907 contracts.

Linseed—Market was unsettled and lower as a result of the cheaper flaxseed. Raw oil was reduced to 14.7c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis June-August delivery and with business inactive it was intimated firm bids could have shaded asking prices. New crop oil also was lower. September was quoted at 14c. and October-December, 13.7c., same basis. Withdrawals against contracts continued in good volume.

Flaxseed—Quiet trading weakened market. Prices dropped sharply.

Minneapolis.—Cash flax bids toppled 22c. to $3.40 a bushel, spot and to arrive, basis Minneapolis. Crushers showed only occasional interest in offerings and export buyers were out of the market. Country offerings were at a near standstill and trade generally centered attention on new-crop prospects.

Olive—Demand was restricted to actual needs. Spanish oil ranged from $3.60 to $3.75 per gallon, drums, spot, duty paid and Argentine oil at $3.50 to $3.55 per gallon, same basis.

Palm—Trading was inactive. Drums were slightly lower at 16c. to 17c. per pound, spot as to quantity. Tankcars were unchanged at 13.85c., New York, prompt delivery.

Peanut—Market was irregular, with sales of crude reported at 15¼c. per pound tankcars, f.o.b. mills, with bids thereat and sellers asking up to 16c. Refined oil was nominal at 19¼c. to 19½c., tankcars, New York, prompt as to seller. Last week the government offered peanuts to make 152 tankcars of oil, all bids were rejected, the previous week.

Rapeseed—Refined continued firm and in limited supply. Sales were reported at 19½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Soybean—Crude was firmer with higher cost of beans and advanced fractionally. Trading was moderate and noted at 14¼c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, June; 14½c. July-August; 13¾c. September, and 12¾c., October-December. Refined salad was higher at 17¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, June 8, follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
July	29	14.45	13.85	14.32@14.34
Sept.	4	13.75	13.55	13.70@13.75
Oct.	2	12.85	12.81	12.81S
Dec.	18	12.50	12.25	12.50S

Total sales, 53 contracts.

Tung—Market was firmer and advanced fractionally. Offerings were light and generally held at 24¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt and later delivery.

The Department of Agriculture received offers for the purchase of eighty-two cars of tung oil, and accepted bids for thirty-two cars at its monthly tung oil sale last week.

Sales included six cars of beta oil, at prices ranging from 21.52c. per pound to 22c. per pound, all f.o.b. Gulfport, Miss. The remaining twenty-six cars of regular quality tung oil were sold at prices ranging from 24.06c. to 24.26c. per pound, all f.o.b. New York.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans—Offers for shipment continued scarce and market remained nominal around $160 per ton, f.o.b. Brazilian ports.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:—

	Pounds—Beans	Oil
Last week	1,129,950	40,000
Previous week	.....	2,260,000
Corresponding week, 1954	.....	738,000
Total this year	23,985,250	31,737,000
Corresponding period, 1954	48,746,915	37,818,000

Cocoa Butter—Prices were lower off

Oils, Fats and Waxes

2½c. per pound. Stocks on spot ranged from 44½c. to 46c., as to quantity.

Copra—Shipments were inactive and lower at $157.50 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases — Steadier tone prevailed in this market last week. Trading was moderate, with offerings limited and generally named at slightly higher levels. Yellow grease was quoted at 6¾c. to 6⅞c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, with last sales noted at ⅛c. less. Choice white grease was quoted at 7½c. to 7⅝c., same basis.

Lard—Trading was quiet. Market was irregular but closed steady. Cash lard was quoted at 11.85c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Oleo Oil—Business was light and spotty. Extra was reported sold at 17¼c. per pound, drums, carlots, with lesser quantities ranging from 17½c. to 17¾c., spot delivery. Oleo stearine was quiet and unchanged at 13¼c. to 13¾c., same basis.

Tallow—Improved buying interest and light offers resulted in a steadier tone. Soapers purchased bleachable fancy at 7¼c. per pound, tankcars, delivered for prompt and forward delivery. Offers were limited and quoted ⅛c. higher. Extra was quoted at 7⅛c.; special, 7c. and No. 1, 6⅞c., same basis. Export business was slow. Guaranteed fancy was held 8⅞c. per pound, drums, f.a.s.

Fish Oils

Menhaden Crude—Quiet demand for domestic and export account unsettled this market and quotations were off ¼c. Tankcars were quoted nominally at 8⅝c. to 8¾c. per pound, f.o.b. works. Refined oils were unchanged. Light pressed was offered at 12c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal — Trading continued slow. Offerings were light but demand was limited to nearby shipment. Export demand was inactive. Prices were about steady. Forty-one percent old process was quoted at $52 per ton sacked Memphis, and $51 lower Mississippi Valley Points June shipment. Solvent process was held at $51.50 per ton sacked June shipment.

Linseed Meal—Slow business weakened market, off $1 per ton.

Minneapolis.—Market was easier, influenced by slow domestic demand and lack of export interest. Pressure was brought by export houses offering large quantities in the domestic market rather than making shipment. Crushers quoted extracted linseed meal at $52 to $52.50 a ton for June forward, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Old process expeller meal, in tight supply, held at $60.50, bulk, Minneapolis.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1955-56	1954-55
Past week	11,640,000	11,400,000
Since Sept. 1	621,430,000	543,100,000

Soybean Meal—Market remained steady, despite light demand for meal. Stocks were adequate and offered freely. Export business also was slow. Forty-four percent was offered at $59 per ton bulk for June, $59.50 for July-September Decatur, and $57.50 to $58.50 fob Mississippi Valley points for June shipment.

Waxes

Feature of the wax market last week was the advance of 10c. per pound for candelillla wax by the Bank of Mexico. Stocks here were scanty and boosted 8c. and 10c. per pound, with holders accepting orders only from regular customers. Crude was merely nominal at 66c. to 68c. and refined, 69c. to 1c., depending upon seller and buyer. Demand for carnauba wax continued restricted to actual needs. All grades were quotably unchanged and steady. Replacements from Brazil continued strong and were 3c. to 5c. higher than stocks available in the local market.

Soybean Crush: April

Soybeans received and crushed and production of soybean oil and meal during April and March, as compiled by the Bureau of Census, follows:—

Soybeans

	April	March
	Tons	
Receipts	474,707	656,107
Crushed	757,772	760,953
Stocks	1,737,918	2,020,983

Refined Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	218,831,000	251,048,000
Stocks	104,987,000	80,018,000

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	280,668,000	281,442,000
Stocks	73,401,000	57,348,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	583,555	584,396
Stocks	201,468	177,979

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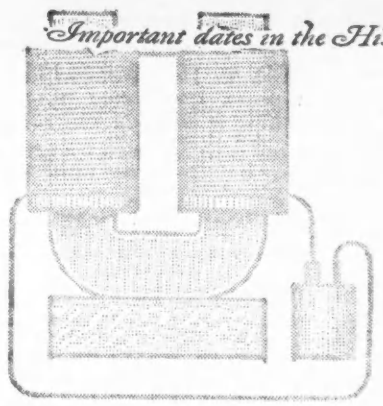

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DS-1

Jobs & People

Acheson Colloids Company, Port Huron, Mich.—**Theron T. Chapel** has been named product control supervisor and **James S. Crowl** has become supervisor of process research. Mr. Crowl replaces **Erwin J. Campbell** who has been appointed product development supervisor.

American Alcolac Corporation, Baltimore, Md.—**Owen G. Carpenter, jr.**, formerly assistant manager of the marketing department of Antara Chemical Division, General Aniline & Film Corporation, has joined American Alcolac's sales department, with headquarters in New York.

American Aniline Products, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.—**Clarence J. Stewart** has been elected assistant secretary and assistant treasurer of this Koppers Company subsidiary. Mr. Stewart will headquarter in New York. He replaces **Kelvin L. Shields**, who has been named manager of finance in the administration section of Koppers finance department.

Antara Chemicals Division, General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York—**Edwin H. Wolfe** has joined Antara as assistant manager of the textile, leather and paper chemicals department.

Borden Company, New York—**Sidney Pinhasik** has become a member of the laboratory staff of the Resinous-Reslac department of Borden's chemical division.

Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York—**L. R. Bingaman** has been assigned to Carbide's Philadelphia sales district. **J. R. Conaway** will now work in the St. Louis, Mo., district. **J. T. Ferguson** has been transferred to the New York district. **M. M. Maupin** has been shifted to the Houston, Tex., sales district. **A. Pros** has been reassigned to New York. **R. A. Shongar** will work out of the Newark, N. J., district office. **D. P. Shannon** has been assigned to the Chicago district. **R. S. Trebus** has been shifted to the Kansas City, Mo., district.

General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.—**William S. Mitchell** has become manager of technical soybean oil sales for General Mills.

Goodrich-Gulf Chemicals, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio—**Robert H. Wise** has been named comptroller of Goodrich-Gulf.

George Lueders & Co., New York —A dinner dance was held recently at the Sheraton-Astor hotel, New York, marking the admission of **William Feger** and **James McKnight** as the tenth and eleventh members of the Lueders Fifty-Year Club.

Naugatuck Chemical Division, United States Rubber Company, Naugatuck, Conn.—**A. D. Trask** has been appointed agricultural chemical technical representative for Naugatuck in the Ohio-Michigan-Indiana-Kentucky area and **Bernhard Larsen** has been named rubber chemicals and synthetic rubber technical representative in Akron, Ohio. Mr. Larsen succeeds **E. H. Nahm**, who has retired from Naugatuck after twenty-nine years of service.

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.—**Willard K. Thayer** has been named field sales manager of the eastern region in Pfizer's chemical division. **Robert C. Denman** has been appointed manager of the division's industrial department. **John R. Post** has been assigned to the headquarters staff of the medicinal chemical department in Brooklyn. **Robert W. Johnson** has been named to serve chemical division customers in the Oakland, Calif., area, as well as northern California, southern Idaho, Utah and western Colorado. **Robert J. McGrath** will serve as a chemical sales representative in the Los Angeles and southern California area.

Warwick Chemical Division, Sun Chemical Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y.—**A. L. McArthur, 3rd,** has been named Warwick technical sales representative for North Carolina, headquartering in Greensboro.

Zone Pricing

—Continued from page 3

method of pricing is per se an unfair method of price competition.

"The present case presents the quite different issue of whether the commission, having found that respondents had concertedly established and maintained a non-competitive pricing system, could reasonably conclude that effective termination of this illegal conduct requires a break with the precise pricing pattern which respondents had maintained for a period of some twenty years," the government's brief stated.

"And the present order, unlike that in the salt producers case, is not a blanket condemnation of individual zone delivered prices; they are prohibited only if their purpose and effect is to prevent 'purchasers from finding any advantage in price in dealing with one or more sellers as against another.'

"The narrow view adopted by the court below of the commission's statutory power in prescribing a remedy adequate to put a stop to violation of section 5 of the trade commission act clearly does not accord with the decisions of this court defining the remedial powers of the commission in a proceeding under that section."

The government cited a number of earlier cases to support this argument, and concluded that the lower court's decision, if allowed to stand, will severely circumscribe the commission's power to provide effective relief against violations of the statute which it administers.

DuPont to Start

—Continued from page 5

ethyl lead storage facilities at Beaumont will further improve service to refiners in the southwest. Blending facilities and tankage for TEL scavenging agents are being constructed at their center. Shipping facilities also are being expanded.

Beaumont will thus become a principal TEL shipping point to refiners in the southwest and the third major supply point in the nation for duPont tetraethyl lead. The company's other shipping points for this product are the new plant at Antioch, Calif., and what was for many years the only tetraethyl lead manufacturing plant in the western hemisphere, the Chambers Works at Deepwater Point, N. J.

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3—Devine double door Vacuum Shelf 17 and 20—59"x78" shelves.
3—Stokes Rotary Vac. 3'x15', 30"x8', 18"x42".
1—Devine Rotating Vacuum 5'x10'.
2—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube 38"x25', 6'x40'.
4—Rotary Dryers 5'x30', 4½'x50', 6'x40', 6'x74'.

MIXERS

1—Baker Perkins #16 VUEM double arm Dispersion Mixer, 150 gal.
6—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm 600, 200 and 100 gallons.
3—Abbe Aluminum Powder 12, 20 and 40 cu. ft.
9—Steel jacketed Powder 50, 225 and 350 cu. ft.
1—Struthers-Wells 6'x9' S/S Rotating, jacketed.
2—Robinson S/S jacketed Powder 48"x7'6" long, 90 cu. ft.
1—4' S/S Conical Blender, 3 HP motor.

MILLS

1—Patterson NEW 6'x8' Porcelain lined Mill 50 HP motor.
3—Abbe Paterson 6'x8' unlined Ball Mills.
3—Abbe 5'x6', 4'x5', 3'x3½' Silex lined Pebble Mills.
3—Mikro Pulverizer Bantam and #2TH.
1—National 6"x12" Two-Roll Mill, motor driven.
10—Jeffrey Hammermills 24"x20", 20"x12", 15"x8", NEW.

CENTRIFUGES

2—Sharples C-20, C-27, Super-D-Hydrators, 316 S/S.
2—Bird 18"x28", 24"x38", Stainless Steel, Continuous Solid Bowl.
1—Bird 40" Suspended, rubber covered, imperforate basket.
2—Bird 40" Suspended 347 S S, perforated basket, TEFC motor.
1—AT&M 36" center-slung, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Fletcher 30" center-slung, S/S perforated basket.
1—Fletcher 20" suspended S/S perforated basket.
2—Podbielniak Model 6080 S/S Extractors, 10 HP XP motors.

REACTORS, CONDENSERS, TOWERS, TANKS

4—Pfaudler glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors 750, 350, 250 and 50 gal.
1—2500 gal. 304 S/S jacketed Reactor.
8—4000 gal. 7'x14' Steel jacketed, agitated Kettles.
1—10'x16' Aluminum Tank, ½" shell, 10,000 gals.
2—Pfaudler 100 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors.
1—8500 gal. Horizontal Pressure Tank, 275# W.P.
2—10'x40', 10'x30' Horizontal Storage Tanks 3/8" shell.
2—Pfaudler 2500 gal. glass lined Tanks.
25—Atmospheric S/S Heat Exchangers 715 & 477 sq. ft.
1—Struthers-Wells 536 sq. ft., 304 S/S Heat Exchanger.

FILTERS

1—Oliver 8'x10' Monel Rotary Vacuum.
3—Eimco 18"x24", 18"x12", 316 S/S Rotary Vacuum.
1—Feinc 5'x3' Monel Rotary Vacuum String.
2—#3 Sweetland S/S Filters, 12-25" dia. leaves 75 sq. ft.
4—#3, #5, #7, #12 Sweetland Filters.
4—Shriver 36"x36", 30"x30", c.i. Filter Presses, P&F, washing.
2—Shriver 24"x24" P&F rubber covered, washing.

MISCELLANEOUS

2—Foster Wheeler Dowtherm Units 250,000 and 4½ Million BTU.
4—Orville Simpson Rotex Sifters 40"x120", 40"x84."
6—Robinson, Sprout Waldron S/S Sifters 40"x84", single deck.
4—Stokes DDS2, "R", "T" and "F" Tablet Presses.
1—Komarek-Greaves Briquetting Press 316 S/S, 20 HP motor.
2—Ball & Jewell #2, #1½ Rotary Cutters.
7—Nash Vacuum Pumps #H7, #H6, #L5, #4, #2.
2—Beach-Russ Model "D" Vacuum Pumps 50 cfm.
3—Stokes #412G, #412B, #212B Vacuum Pumps, motor driven.
7—Durco S/S Centrifugal Pumps 1" to 3".

Partial List of Values — Send for News Flash!

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This Plant manufactured Penicillin, Streptomycin and B-12; has complete facilities for Filtration, Fermentation, Extraction, Crystallization, Freeze Drying Equipment, Filling and Packaging Equipment. Most of this equipment has had very little use. Main individual items listed below. Detailed circular now being prepared.

REACTORS, KETTLES, TANKS

Stainless Steel

8—1000, 550, 250, 200, 100 and 50 gal. jacketed, agitated Reactors.
2—500 and 150 gal. Closed, jacketed Kettles.
4—Stacy 9'x35'6" Vertical, Steel Fermenters 17,000 gal., 20% Stainless clad head with Stainless Steel coils and 150 HP Turbo Agitators.
4—Stacy 3000 and 2000 gal. Vertical, Closed Tanks with Stainless Steel coils and side agitators.
3—Graver 500 gal. Vertical, Closed Tanks, side jackets.
6—500 and 550 gal. Closed, Vertical Tanks.
20—40 gal. Portable Tanks on trucks.

Glass Lined

9—Pfaudler 750, 350, 250, 200, 100 and 50 gal. jacketed, agitated Reactors.
2—Pfaudler 2500 gal. Vertical, Closed Tanks.
6—Pfaudler 1400, 1000, 400, 350 and 200 gal. Vertical, Closed Tanks.

Steel

30—Graver 40"x37' high, Vertical Tanks, side jackets, 2400 gal.
21—Graver 40"x7' Vertical Tanks, side jackets, 500 gal.
2—Stacy 7'6"x10'9" high, Closed, Vertical Tanks 2700 gal.
5—Vertical, Closed Tanks 10,000 to 20,000 gal., 12'x12', 15'x16', 12'x18' cone bottom.

CENTRIFUGES & FILTERS

11—Podbielniak, Model 7100 and 6110 Stainless Steel Centrifugal Extractors, 10 HP XP motors and accessories.
1—Bird 40" Suspended Centrifugal, bottom discharge, steel perforated basket, 30, 7½ HP motor.
1—Tolhurst 26" center-slung Centrifugal, Stainless Steel perforated basket, vapor-tite 2 HP motor.
2—Bird-Young 4'x2' Rotary Vacuum Filters.
2—Shriver 24"x24" rubber covered Filter Presses, 4 eye, P&F, 18 chambers.
1—Republic 15"x16" Stainless Steel Filter Press, P&F, 20 chambers.

DRYERS & OVENS

10—Stokes, Devine and National Research 8 and 10 shelf, Vacuum Shelf Dryers.
6—American Sterilizer and Precision Co. Sterilizers.

COMPRESSORS & PUMPS

14—Ingersoll Rand Air Compressors 1500, 1300, 1000, 750, 628, 240 and 215 CFM with motors, receivers, air filters and after-coolers.
10—York Ammonia Compressors, Model D-8, 10"x7½", 8"x6', 6"x6", 5"x5" and 4"x4" with motors and accessories.
15—Kinney Vacuum Pumps 100 and 200 CFM.
2—Nash Vacuum Pumps 300 CFM.
77—Ingersoll Rand, Peerless, Dayton-Dowd and Worthington Stainless and Bronze Centrifugal Pumps 1/3 to 20 HP.

MISCELLANEOUS

5—Kathabar, Trane, Air Conditioning and Dehumidifying Units.
35—Lightnin and Turbo Agitators from 1/4 HP to 7½ HP.
4—Lightnin and Turbo Agitators, 125 HP.
2—Bantam Mikro Pulverizers, Stainless Steel.
150—Recording and Control Instruments, Foxboro, Brown, Beckmann, Taylor and Manning.
50—Fischer Porter Rotameters.

Vial Filling, Washing, Sterilizing and Package Equipment, including Stainless Steel Trucks, Trays, Conveyors, Labelers, Cartoners and Printers.

For Inspection or Further Information Contact:

Mr. Ted Goldan, Box 190, Lawrenceburg, Ind., or Telephone 714.

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Built 1951 — Unused

Oliver 5'3" Dia. x 8' Face Rotary Vacuum Filter, Precoat; with Nash H-6 Vacuum Pump.

34,000 gal. Lead Lined Steel Reaction Tank with Agitator.

Acid Tank, Slurry Tank, Feed Tank, Slurry Pump, Sludge Pump, Acid Pump, Interconnecting Piping, etc.

CENTRIFUGALS

1—AT&M Susp. 48" dia. Perf. Basket, St. St., Fume tight.
2—Fletcher Susp. 40" dia. Imperf. Basket, 1 Steel, 1 Rubber Covered.
1—Tolhurst Susp. 26" dia. Imperf. Basket, Steel.
1—Bird Solid Bowl, Continuous Filter, 35" x 50".
1—Bird 24" x 24" Continuous Screen Filter.
5—DeLaval Nos. 74-11; 94-01; 600.
2—Sharples Super Centrifuges, St. St. Bowl.

CRYSTALLIZERS

2—Swenson-Walker, 30' long each, Welded Jackets.
2—B & S 6' dia. Stainless Steel Crystallizing or Evap. Kettles, with jacket, agitator, 25 HP motor, 4-speed drive.

DRYERS

1—B & S 3' x 15' Rotary Dryer, Everdur Constr.
1—Stainless Steel Rotary Dryer, 38" dia. x 15' long.
4—Devine #27 Vacuum Shelf Dryers, two-door, 17 shelves, 475 sq. ft.; with condensers.
1—Devine #23 Vacuum Shelf Dryer, two-door, 13 shelves, 356 sq. ft.
2—Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 6 shelves, 39" x 59", 80 sq. ft. 9½" space. UNUSED.
1—Stainless Steel Spray Dryer, 19' dia. x 20' high, still installed in Camden, N. J.
1—Bowen 5' dia. Stainless Steel Spray Dryer.
1—Stokes 3' dia. x 15' long Jacketed Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
4—Double Drum Dryers: 32" x 52"; 24" x 60"; 24" x 36"; 22" x 38".
5—Rotary Hot Air Dryers: 6' x 50'; 4'6" x 40'; 4'6" x 32'; 3'6" x 25'; 3' x 24'.
2—Hardinge Rotary Coolers, 104" x 70', 104" x 30'.
1—Hardinge XC-2 Ruggles Coles Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 4' D x 30' L.

EVAPORATORS—STILLS

1—Conkey 1900 sq. ft. Triple Effect, Vertical long Herculoy tubes.
1—Buflovak 588 sq. ft. Double Effect, all stainless steel.
1—Stainless Steel, 145 sq. ft. coil, 500 gal. pot.
1—Stokes 150 gal. St. St. Jacketed Vacuum Still.
3—Stainless Steel Packed Columns: 8" dia. x 26' H; 14" dia. x 25'; 23" x 80".
2—Stainless Steel Cascade Columns 5' dia. x 50' high.

FILTERS

1—Niagara #510-28 Type 316 Stainless Steel Filter, with extra set of screens.
1—Feinc Rotary Vac. Filter 6'6" dia. x 6', string discharge.
1—Alsop SD-6-WR-10 Stainless Steel Jacketed Filter.
3—Sweetland Filters: #12 (72 lvs.); #5 (20 lvs.); #2 (18 lvs.).
2—Eimco 10' x 12' Rotary Filters, Rubber Covered.
9—Filter Presses open and closed delivery, 12" to 36".
1—Niagara #95-36 Filter with stainless steel leaves.
1—Sperry Aluminum Filter Press, 15", 29 ch.

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19 cu. ft. Patterson Blender.
C27 Sharples Super-D-Hydrator SS.
C20 Sharples Super-D-Hydrator SS.
PN14 Sharples Super-D-Canter SS.
26" SS Centrifuge Vaportite.
36"x50" Bird Cont. Centrifuge.
40" Bird Centrifuge, suspended.
40" SS Bird Sus. Perf. Centrifuge.
48" Bird SS Centrifuge, perforated.
8 Shelf Vacuum Dryers.
Pittsburgh Lectrodryer, Type BAC.
310-12 L. B. Roto Louvre Dryer, SS.
625 CFM Worth. Compressor, 100 PSI.
Ammonia Compressors, 5 to 25 ton.
5'x10 Hearth Herreshoff Furnace.
24" Shriver Rubber Covered Filter.
24" Filter Press, aluminum P&F.
Jeffrey Hammermills, 15x8 to 24x20.
Katho Bar Units (2).
140 cu. ft. Paddle Mixer. NEW.
2TH Micro Pulverizer.
ISW Micro Pulverizer.
412G Stokes Microvac. NEW.
36" Komarek Greaves Briquette Press.
100 gal. Pfaudler Reactor.
200 gal. SS Reactor.
350 gal. Pfaudler Reactor.
750 gal. Pfaudler Reactor.
2000 gal. Reactor, 200 PSI
3000 gal. SS Reactor.
48" SWECO 3-Deck Sifter. NEW.
28A Robinson Gyro Sifter, SS.
310-12 L. B. Roto Louvre Dryer.
502-20 L. B. Roto Louvre Dryer.
212A Stokes Vacuum Pump.
1300 gal. Glass-Lined Tank.
2500 gal. glass-lined Storage Tank.

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DRYERS AND KILNS

Devine #12 & #23 Vac. Shelf Dryers.
Stokes 2'x6' Rotary Vac. Dryer.
1—Allbr. Nell 4x9 Atmos Drum Dryers.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20"

CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES

4—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type.
8—Centrifugals, 12", 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48" Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
6—Sharples No. 5A Stainless & #6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers 300 & 301.

FILTERS

#2 Sweetland Filter 12 Stainless covered leaves
1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
Gen. Amer. 2'x1' Rotary Vac. Filter.
Sperry and Shriver 6" to 36" iron & wood.
Sweetland & Oliver Filters.

KETTLES AND TANKS

Pfaudler 250 gal. Glass Lined Jack. Kettle.
Dopp 350 gal. Agit. Jack Cl Vac Kettle.
2—Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia. complete.
6—Jack. steel Kettles to 1000 gals.
2300 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
Stainless, alum., copper. Glass lined, lead lined and steel kettles and tanks.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS

2—Mikro Pulverizers #2TH & #2SI.
Abbe 37"x30" chrome-mang. Ball Mill.
Pebble Mills, 30"x24", 30"x30", 34"x30", 30"x42", 4'x5'. Also Jar Mills.
#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1—#00 Raymond Mill, 30 HP complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
Sturtevant #0, 18" hinged Hammer Mill.
Schutz-O'Neill #1 & 20" Pulverizers.
Williams #3 & 2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters Lab & up.
Jeffrey 18"x18" single Roll crusher.
2—Robinson 18" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 9" x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
Houchin 18"x30" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U.S. & Premier 1½ H.P. Colloid Mills.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS

Day Imperial 75 & 150 gal. Jack. Mixers.
Lancaster 6' dia. Vert. Mixer 25 HP.
Kent 3 HP. continuous dry mixer.
Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100 & 50 gals. Also single arm Mixers.
Blystone 3000# horiz. spiral mixer.
Day Brighton 20 gal. Change Can Mixers.
Read 50 & 100 gal. double arm mixers.
Read 80 qt. vert. mixer, 3 speed.
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 3,000#.
3—Day 8, 15 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 3 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS

Stokes 280A 4" dia. Preform Machine.
Stokes & Kux 2½" dia. Preform Machines.
Tablet Machines, Single Punch & Rotary.
Anderson & French Oil Expellers.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
Filling Machines & Labelers.
Pneumatic Scale Automatic Capper.
1—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packer.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
8—Devine, Buffalo, Stokes Vac. Pumps.
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PART 2

FILTERS
FILTER PRESSES

4093 B2—Shriver 7" Aluminum Filter Press; 8 chamber; closed delivery; 2 eyed
3943—Alsop 7" Stainless 10 Disc Filter; with Pump
3705 L1—Shriver 7" C.I. 17 Pl. & Fr. Closed Delivery
3497 S10—Hormann Bronze 12"x12" Press
4280—FMC 12" Bronze Chrome Plated 10 Disc Filter
2720 R1—Ertel Multiple 3-Way Filter Press with 7 square 12" chambers and 7 round disc 12" chambers complete with pump
4041 P6—Shriver Aluminum 12" Filter Press; 12 Chamber; 2 eye Cl. Del.
3854 A2—Sperry 12" Cast Iron Filter Press; 11 chamber; closed delivery; 2 eyed
4262 H3—Shriver C.I. 12" P.&F. Filter Press; 4 eye; cl. del. washing
3916—Shriver 12" Press; 7 Bronze, 8 Lead Plates; 2 eyed with dia. pump
3854-A1—Sperry Aluminum 18" Filter Press; 4 eyed
4041 P5—Shriver 18" Aluminum Filter Press; 18 chamber; closed delivery; 2 eyed
F16-172—Sperry 18" Nickel Plated 16 chamber Press; 3 eye closed
4344 H1—Shriver Stainless 24" Filter Press; 21 chambers; 4 eye; cl. del.
4330—Sperry Stainless 24" Filter Press; 12 chamber; 4 eye; washing
3927—Sperry Cast Iron 24" Filter Press; 14 chamber; closed delivery; 3 eyed
F16-173—Shriver 24" Rubber Cov. Cast Iron 8 chamber
4343 K23—Sperry Cast Iron 30" Plate & Frame Press
4000 K10—Shriver 24" Wood Pl. & Fr. Press; 15 chamber; 2 eyed; cl. del.
3787 E5—Shriver 30" C.I. 30 Chamber P.&F. O.D.
F16-736—Shriver 30" Aluminum P.&F. 22 chamber Closed Del. Press
3935—Shriver 30" C.I. 24 chamber Press; 3 eyed
3989 K1—Independent 32" Wood Pl. & Fr. 68 chambers; 2 eyed; cl. del.
4254—Shriver STEAM JACKETED 36" Filter Press; C.I. 29 chambers; Seco Cl.
3103—Sperry 36" C.I. Type 41 P.&F. 34 chamber Press; 2 eye Cl. Del.
F16-175—Shriver 36" C.I. P.&F. 48 chamber Open Del.
3673-L41—Sperry 36" Aluminum Filter Press 33 chambers; 4 eye with hydraulic closing pump and motor
4352 A1—Shriver C.I. 42" P.&F. Filter Press; 4 eye; closed delivery
3168—Sweetland Oliver Pressure Filter No. 2 12 leaves; 2" centers
4054 E2—Oliver Sweetland Filter No. 2; lead lined with 12 copper leaves
F14-800—Sweetland No. 5 S. S. Lined Filter with 30 leaves on 2" Centers
F14-852—Sweetland No. 12 Pressure Leaf Filter; 72 Bronze Leaves; 1015 sq. ft.
2535—Oliver United Sweetland Filter No. 7 with 41 copper leaves on 2" centers; plastic lined
3317—Bird Young Rotary Vacuum Filter; 4'x4'; Stainless Screens
F15-810—Oliver Con. Rot. Pressure Tite (ASME) 3'x6'; rub. cov. Filter; complete
F15-812—Oliver Salt Type Rot. Vac. Filter; 6'x 6'; Stainless Lined
F15-192—Oliver Rot. Vac. Filter 3'x4' with Repulper
2729—Oliver Dorrco Rot. Vac. Filter 6'x3' with nickel parts
F15-805—Elmco 4'x66" Rotary Filter in Monel & Ni-Resist
F15-203—Oliver Dorrco Type Vac. Filter; 8'x3'; monel screen; 3 HP
F15-806—Precoat Rotary Filter Vacuum 4'x5'; stainless screen
4091—Horizontal S.S. Rotary Vacuum Filter 7' diameter
F15-203—Oliver Rotary Vac. Filter 8'x14'; 350 sq. ft.
F15-193—Stainless Lined 5'3"x8' Oliver Cont. Vac. Filter Complete
3515—Elmco 8'x8' Rotary Vac. Filter with Pump
F15-807—Oliver Rotary Vac. Filter 8'x8' rubber coated; complete
3556 P2—Sparkler Model DC41A Iron Filter with Pump
F13-900—Sparkler S.S. Filter Model 18 D 6
F13-901—Sparkler S.S. Filter 14" with Scavenger
F13-911—Sparkler Stainless Filter 18 S-23 with Scavenger
F13-803—Sparkler Stainless Filter # 33D 17; 5000 GPH; 91.8 sq. ft.
F14-165—Sparkler 33" Double Unit 12 plates
F14-801—Niagara Pressure Leaf Filter; Monel & S.S.; 30"x72"; 110 sq. ft.
F14-802—Niagara Pressure Leaf Filter; Type 316 S.S.; 48"x62"; 21 Leaves; 512 sq. ft.
2104—Leval Stone Filter Model SM 750GH acid resistant
3294 C7—Industrial Vertical Filter; 35"x44"; 17 Vertical screens
4316 K3—Oliver Vert. Pressure Filter No. 25; Leaf Type S.S. 30 sq. ft.
3984 R4—Stainless Steel 150 gallon Vacuum Filter; 35"x35"
4280—Stainless Nutsche Type Filter; 25"x25"; and 32"x18"
3993 M1—Enzinger Leaf Type Pressure Filter 75 PSI; 15 leaves; 360 sq. ft.

SHARPLES
C 27
SUPER-D-HYDRATOR

Type 316 Stainless
with 30 H.P.
Explosion Proof Motor

CENTRIFUGALS
CLARIFIERS—SEPARATORS

4300 M9—Stainless Underdriven Centrifugal; 12" Perforated Bowl
4041 P14—Rubber Cov. Susp. Centrif.; 30"x18"; Annular Discharge
4330 W2—Tolhurst 26" Centrifugal; Perf. Basket; Plow Dis. 2 speed
3615—G1—Tolhurst 48" Overdriven; perforated Basket; Rubber cov. 10 HP
1152 Mc—Bird 48" Rubber Cov. Extractor; with 40 HP 2 speed motor
1152 Mcl—Bird 12" Rubber Lined Centrifuge with extra imperforate Basket
4262 H4—Laundry Type 24" Centrifuge; Copper Perf. Basket; underdriven
C5-136—Fletcher 40" Steel Solid Bowl Centrifugal; 20 HP motor
4093 B11—A.T.&M. Susp. Centrifugal; 40"x24"; Solid Bowl; Bot. Discharge
C4-500—Tolhurst 20" Stainless Extractor; Perforated Basket; underdriven
C4-600—Tolhurst 30" Type 316 S.S. Vapor Proof; 5 HP XPL.
C5-191—Tolhurst 26" Suspended with Plow and Scraper; two speed motor
2945 M4—Tolhurst 40" Overdriven; self balancing with Copper Basket, perforated; 7½ HP motor
C4-121—A. T. & M. type 316 S/S Vacuum & Pressure Hoods, 60"; link suspended; 15 HP 2 speed motor
C5-200—A. T. & M. 40" Stainless Suspended Type Centrifugals; bottom dum; with 40 HP motor
C6-201—Three Podbielnik Centrifugal Counter Current Solvent Extractors
C5-205—A. T. & M. 42" Suspended Centrifuge; Perforated Basket; 40 HP
3870M-1—Bird Continuous. Conical Centrifugal 18"x28"
4305 P2—Bird Cont. Centr. Filter; 36"x50"; Solid Bowl; Plow Discharge
C7-127—Bird Rubber and Hastelloy Solid Bowl; 40"x60"
C7-128—CME Stainless Solid Bowl Conical; 21"x36"
C7-129—Bird Rubber and S/S 36"x50" continuous
C7-130—Bird Solid Bowl Steel; 36"x72"
C7-131—Baker Perkins Termeer HS 1600 with 40 HP
C6-125—Sharples Nozzlejector Type DM204; 7½ HP 4800 RPM
C6-123—DeLaval Stainless Multimatic Separator 48" dia.
C7-133—Sharples S/S Super D-Canter Continuous Centrifuge
C7-132 — Laughlin Continuous Centrifuge; 30"x17"
C7-148—Sharples Super-D Hydrator S.S. 27"; Aut. Unloader
C7-149—Baker Perkins Ter-Meer S. 24 Centrifugal with 7½ HP
C7-150—Merko Stainless Cont. Centrifugal Type B; 15 HP
4279 L1—Sharples H2 Nozzlejector; 15 HP XPL; 1000 GPH
C7-146—Sharples Super-D-Canter Centrifuge PY14; Stainless; Vaporite
4311—Sharples C27 Super D Hydrator; Type 316 S.S. 30 HP XPL
C7-500—Sharples Superdehydrator Type BD-C27 in Stainless; 25 HP
3240 M3—Sharples Supercentrifuge M84-21-IJY S/S; 3 HP
3269—Sharples DeWaxing Centrifuge; Type DM202-23C
C6-124—Sharples No. 16 S/S Supercentrifuge Clarifier 2 HP
C6-126—DeLaval Yeast Separator Type OVK 8 with 7½ HP motor
C6-500—Patterson Westphalia Clarifier Type RDE; Stainless; 7½ HP
3564—Sharples Steel Clarifier Model M4 PIE with 2 HP motor
4081 N22—Patterson-Columbia Separator Centrifuge; Non-Corrosive; 15 HP
C6-143—DeLeval S/S Model 166 Clarifier Type Centrifuge
C5-301—Hercules 60"x22" Rubber Covered Centrifugal with 15 HP XPL motor
C6-600—International Serum Centrifuge Model 13L with 7½ HP motor; water cooled
4093 B7-9—Three DeLaval Centrifugals Type 94-11 with 2 HP
4041 P1-4—Three DeLaval Industrial Centrifugals AA-00; 5 HP
4093 B1-6—Six Sharples Supercentrifugals M4W-3E7-with 2 HP
4093 B50—One DeLaval Laboratory Centrifugal Model 44-11
2540 L2—One Sharples Centrifuge Type M4 P-1 J
4041 P42—Tolhurst Under Driven Rubber Covered Centrifugal 16"x12" motorized

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EQUIPMENT
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1—Hardinge Rotary Dryer, 7½' x 55', Model XB-14.

1—Stokes #59 AB Rotary Vacuum Dryer.

10—Stokes Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 8 shelves, complete.

1—Link Belt Roto Louvre Dryer, Model 502-20.

1—Buflovak Double Drum Dryer, 42" x 120", ASME.

1—Lummus Steel Bubble Cap Column, Size 4 ft. x 27 ft.

1—Mikro #4TH Pulverizer with 60 HP TEFC motor.

1—J. H. Day Stainless Steel Double Arm Jacketed Sigma Blade Mixer, 200 gal.

1—Baker Perkins #16 Type VUEM Double Arm Dispersion Mixer, 150 gallons, with 100 HP motor.

2—Baker Perkins Type 4AN2 Laboratory Mixer 0.7 gal. cap.

1—J. H. Day Gearless Pony Mixer, 50 gal., complete.

1—Baker Perkins Type 316 Stainless Steel ter Meer Continuous Centrifugal Filter, Model HS-24".

1—Pfaudler Series R, Glass-Lined Jacketed Reactor, 750 gal. cap., complete.

1—H. K. Porter Stainless Steel, 500 gal., Jacketed Reactor, with agitator.

1—Stainless Steel Jacketed Vacuum Reactor, 1000 gal. capacity, with Mixco Drive and Agitator.

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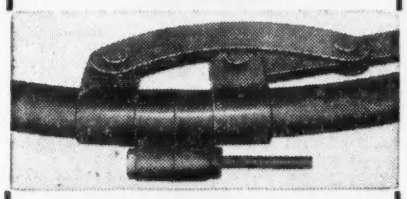

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1—Stedman Disintegrator size 40-6.
1—Abbe Ball Mill, 36"x42" Buhrstone lined.
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1—Manton Gaulin Stainless Homogenizer, 125 gph.
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1 – American Road 10 x 20" jaw crusher

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2 – Raymond 5 roll high side mills with motors
1 – Hardinge 7' x 48" steel ball mill, 200 HP
3 – Schultz O'Neill 28" limited pulverizers

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FMC's Fairfield Division Moves N.Y. Sales Office

Fairfield Chemical Division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md., has changed the address of its New York sales office.

The new location is 441 Lexington avenue, New York 17, N. Y. The new telephone number is OXford 7-1940.

Polyolefin Process

—Continued from page 4

peratures up to 445 degrees Fahrenheit, which the men claim is a higher temperature than present styrenes now manufactured can endure.

Dr. Natta also reported that the process has been employed to synthesize a polybutadiene under low pressure, which has good characteristics of resilience and rebound.

Dr. Giustiniani said that Montecatini was negotiating with several United States companies interested in obtaining licenses to use the manufacturing process in this country.

Montecatini is already producing pilot plant quantities of polypropylene, and a commercial plant to produce several tons per day is being built at Ferrara, Italy.

DuPont President Expects Progress

—Continued from page 5

or national, against which excellent arguments, highly logical arguments, could not have been marshalled at the out set."

Fortunately, "the poetry has proved more persuasive than the prose" and projects were undertaken often in face of long odds.

He pointed out the stresses and the strife the nation has survived and the peaceful development of "the greatest transitional change which can take place in the economic life of a nation," the changing of the United States from a wholly agricultural state to the greatest industrial nation in the world.

Our system of freedom in government and economics "has been sufficiently flexible to accommodate this shift of direction, whereas in most nations the change, if accomplished at all, has brought social and political upheaval," Mr. Greenewalt said.

Technology Responsible for Changes

"This change has come through the massive thrust of our technology. Pioneering has turned from the land to the far more challenging exploration of the physical sciences," he declared.

Modern pioneering in the laboratory "is slow and often fruitless plodding and, like the frontiersman, it seems that it must allow for failures and mistakes as well as for triumphs and discoveries.

"The conquest of the wilderness of science calls for the same faith, patience, and incentive as that reflected in our proudest moments of history."

There will be disappointments and setbacks, Mr. Greenewalt added. "The economic road on which we travel will have its own quicksands and its own problems. But let us make no mistake about it—our destiny lies ahead."

"There are few elements of economic life in our country that receive so much attention as the short-term fluctuations in business activity—we seem even to have acquired a sort of national neurosis in this area," he said.

Some variations must be expected but "the question is largely one of degree. If we can iron out the extremes and ease the velocity of change I think we will have given the system the only kind of stability which is compatable with its essential nature."

There is nothing remarkable in the ups and downs, he said. "I am inclined to think that any venture which tried too hard to avoid all the low spots would never climb very high into the hills."

Elements of Economy Unpredictable

The "economic particles" are hardly "subject to precisely predictable patterns. The truth is that the elements comprising our economy, being human, have motivations and volitions and drives all their own. They are, in short, simply a multiplicity of human decisions and are, thus, subject to many unrelated, perhaps irrational, influences . . .

"Our behavior with respect to the economic problems of any given day depends upon millions upon millions of personal decisions—in the board rooms of our industries and in the living rooms of our citizens."

The average American today has a "potent effect" on the economy. "Whether he spends his money or holds it for a rainy day is often dependent upon the economic weather reports to which he is exposed," Mr. Greenewalt said.

The built-in stabilizers for the economy will undoubtedly be effective to some extent but "it is the long-term trend rather than the immediate fluctuation that is most important.

"If business men keep their eyes fixed on the bright horizons and do not permit themselves to be stampeded into neglecting the future through fear of the present, there can be no more potent force to neutralize the effects of the immediate ups and downs in the economy."

At the MCA meeting, two chemical companies were presented with its annual Lammot duPont safety awards for showing the greatest improvement in plant safety over a five-year period.

The winner among those companies whose employees worked more than 2 million man-hours annually was Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Among firms whose workers put in 2 million man-hours or less annually, the award was presented to Oronite Chemical Company, San Francisco, Calif.

Stauffer Chemical Company, New York, was runner-up for the second consecutive year in the over 2 million man-hour category and Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York, was runner-up in the under 2 million man-hour classification.

Petroleum Congress

—Continued from page 7

while serving as special assistant to the Secretary of Defense for guided missiles.

A general organizing committee set up to conduct the fifth congress consists of:—F. S. Clulow, vice-president in charge of manufacturing, Shell Oil Company; H. W. Field, general manager, research and development, Atlantic Refining Company; Jerry McAfee, vice-president, Gulf Oil Corporation; John C. Zimmer, assistant manager, Socony-Mobil Laboratories; E. B. McConnell, vice-president, Standard Oil Company (Ohio); H. B. Nichols, vice-president and director, California-Texas Oil Company; J. K. Roberts, general manager, research and development, Standard Oil Company (Indiana); W. C. Kinsolving, vice-president, Sun Pipeline Company, and Mr. Murphree, chairman.

Nations with delegates on the permanent council are the United States, Great Britain, France, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Germany, Mexico, The Netherlands, Venezuela and Italy.

Mr. Davis said the purpose of the congress is to analyze and discuss scientific developments affecting the world-wide petroleum industry.

This is done by technical reports which number about 200 at each congress. The papers deal with the technology involved in geology, drilling, refining, chemicals, analysis and testing, utilization of oil products, construction, transportation and other operations.

Dates Back to 1900

The organization dates back to 1900. It was not until the 1933 meeting in London, however, that the first congress was officially identified as such. The second was in Paris in 1937 and the third in The Hague in 1951.

Mr. Davis said the entire Coliseum, covering more than 200,000 square feet, will be used exclusively for the congress. In addition to the space and facilities required for the many technical sessions of the nine divisions of the congress, several floors of the air-conditioned building will be devoted to an international exhibition. This will commemorate the 100th anniversary of the first oil well drilling, by Col. Edwin L. Drake, at Titusville, Pa.

The exhibition will present the latest developments in modern equipment and technology used in producing, refining and transporting petroleum and its products, and the manufacture of petrochemicals, he said.

Chemical WOC's

—Continued from page 5

quate," Mr. Honeywell said, "and we could all feel a lot safer if we were able to call on that many."

The BDSA chief pointed out that the steel industry unlike chemical producers, has built up what he termed "an adequate and well-organized reserve" within the agency.

Currently, he said, there are seven WOC's in the steel division of BDSA, each rotating on a six months' term. In this way, he added, steel producers are adding to their reserves at the rate of fourteen men a year.

"Depending upon their age and physical well-being," Mr. Honeywell reported, "these reservists may be counted on to be available for an emergency for a period from five to twenty years.

Similar Program for Chemicals

He proposed a similar program for the chemical and rubber division. He said he would like to see one WOC added to each of the division's four branches immediately to aid branch chiefs in handling the workload. These men would serve for the usual six-month terms.

Thus, he indicated, BDSA's chemical and rubber division needs four more WOC's per term or eight a year. The total from the industry including the director would, therefore, be ten men a year.

Adding it all up, Mr. Honeywell said that this would make 100 men in ten years with a twenty-year chemical reserve.

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Chemical Industry

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be needed, leaving an overall shortage of 457,000.

The MCA study shows the chemical industry will probably be able to employ no more than 106,000, but will need 199,000 and will face a shortage of 93,000 scientists and engineers unless the supply is substantially increased.

Terming present and future shortages of technical manpower a "genuine threat" to growth and expansion of American industry, Glen Perry of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., vice-chairman of the MCA education advisory committee, told more than 700 chemical industry executives attending the MCA parley that unless more young people take up scientific and technical careers it is entirely likely that industrial expansion will "slow down to a walk, a crawl, or stop."

Turning to "sources of supply," Mr. Perry noted that today there are 2.5 million students in the seventh, eighth and ninth grades. Out of this number only 3.3 percent, or 82,000, will become scientists or engineers, less than half the number needed by the nation each year.

"If the needs of the country and of the chemical industry are to be met," Mr. Perry said, "we must immediately begin to double the number of junior high school students who become scientists and engineers—and time may very well prove that we are underestimating our needs."

Expansion of MCA Program Urged

Mr. Perry spoke to the assembled chemical industry executives in support of a present MCA education program. The proposal covers an initial five-year program to increase the interest of young men and women in careers in science.

The program will cooperate actively with schools at every level from the sixth grade through college.

He also announced that results of a pilot program conducted this year at the junior high school level in fifty school systems throughout the country were "encouraging enough to convince us that we are on the right track."

This segment of the program, which includes materials for both students and teachers, will be extended to senior high schools this year.

Oils, Fats Output, Use: April

Statistics on production and consumption of oils, and fats, including raw materials and primary products have been compiled by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, for the month of April. The data are as follows:—

Primary Products

	Pounds		
	Production	Consumption	Stocks Apr. 30
Babassu oil, crude			
Refined			
Castor oil, No. 1, crude and No. 3, crude	2.359.000	11,371.000	[3]31.000.000
Coconut oil, crude	35.716.000	52,427.000	[3]61,595.000
Refined	32.478.000	32.251.000	14,616.000
Cod and codliver oil[4]	12.000	N.A.	596.000
Corn oil, crude	21.570.000	22.139.000	13 448.000
Refined	20,633,000	21,049.000	8.565.000
Cottonseed oil, crude	1 [illegible]75.000	15[illegible]	1[illegible]5.000
Refined	148,190,000	116,480,000	[5]416,113.000
Menhaden[4]	1,497,000		
Sardine (pilchard) and herring[4]	4,000	4.313.000	24.725.000
Other fish oil, except liver oil[4]	249.000		
Lard, rendered and refined	[6]208.000.000	[7]48,849,000	226.017.000
Linseed oil, raw	43.243.000	37,723.000	125.738.000
Refined	16.844.000	19.921.000	34,633.000
Marine mammal oil[4]		5,768.000	[3]24,357.000
Oiticica oil		889.000	4.492.000
Olive oil, edible		164.000	1,867.000
Inedible			55.000
Sulfur foots			
Palm oil, crude		3.310.000	[8]19.180.000
Refined		529.000	960.000
Palm kernel oil, crude			1.247.000
Refined			744.000
Peanut oil, crude[9]	10.508.000	5.993.000	10.523.000
Refined	5,731.000	3.183.000	5,873.000
Perilla oil			
Rapeseed oil, crude			
Refined		328.000	1.512.000
Sesame oil, crude			
Refined		8.000	177.000
Soybean oil, crude	200.688.000	238.945.000	176.400.000
Refined	218.831.000	192.705.000	104.987.000
Tallow, edible (incl. refined)	[illegible]9.819.000	[illegible]15.972.000	11.584.000
Tallow and grease inedible (other than wool)—			
All establishments	201.044.000	134.718.000	309.836.000
Establishments classified in meat packing industry	73.548.000	N.A.	N.A.
Tallow and grease, inedible, refined	12.754.000	13.352.000	9.826.000
Tung oil		3.895.000	18.992.000
Other vegetable oil, crude	1.003.000	7.066.000	20,187.000
Refined	5.026.000	3.977.000	6.930.000
Vegetable foots, 100% basis	21.228.000	13,436,000	52.845.000

Primary Products Except Oil

	Tons		
	Production	Shipments and transfer	Stocks Apr. 30
Cottonseed cake and meal	179.398	121.889	197,793
hulls	89.292	91.796	138,171
Linters [9]			
First cut	27.841	34.372	97,460
Second cut	79.690	82.653	81,658
Mill run	3.534	4,879	18 675
Total	111.065	121,899	197 973
hull fibers	599	657	687
motes and grabbots	856	1.258	4,713
Soybean cake and meal	583.555	560.066	201.468
flour	8.446	9.069	1,757
Other cake and meal—			
Castor bean	1.330	1.090	2,174
Copra	9.336	9 232	1,056
Corn germ	10,974	11,037	581
Flaxseed	40.211	45,428	24,597
Olive	[10]	[10]	
Peanut[11]	7.319	5.869	7,725
Tung nut	[10]	[10]	[10]
Other	2.256	2,487	4.851

Secondary Products

	Pounds		
	Production	Consumption	Stocks Apr. 30
Castor oil chemically dehyydrated[12]	2.478.000	N.A.	3.268.000
Deodorized oil[13]	83,909,000	14,992.000	14.930.000
Coconut-type fatty acids, including coconut, babassu, and palm kernel and such fractionated fatty acids as lauric, caprylic, capric, and myristic[12]	5.728.000	N.A.	7.178.000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids	1.790.000	N.A.	1.060.000
Low rosin fatty acids (rosin content 20% or less)	4.129.000	N.A.	981.000
Oleic acid, including white oleic and red oil	8.763.000	N.A.	9.091.000
Stearic acid (40-50% stearic content)	6.482.000	N.A.	5.574.000
Other stearic acids (over 50% stearic content), high palmitic (over 60% palmitic), hydrogenated animal and vegetable fatty acids	7.705.000	N.A.	6.806.000
Unsaturated unhydrogenated animal fatty acids (other than oleic)	9.011.000	N.A.	7.439.000
Unsaturated unhydrogenated vegetable fatty acids	5.776.000	N.A.	8.946.000
Glycerine, crude (100% basis)[14]	22.516.000	22.418.000	19.412.000
Refined all grades (100% basis)[14]	22.197.000	16.940.000	37.184.000
Grease oil, lard oil, and tallow oil[12]	5.894.000	N.A.	4.398.000
Hydrogenated animal fats and oils—			
Edible	2.063.000	899.000	940.000
Inedible	3.226.000	4.427.000	3.659.000
Hydrogenated vegetable oils—			
Edible—			
Cottonseed	33.902.000	30.277.000	21.912.000
Soybean	67.921.000	67.937.000	38.484.000
Other	7.197.000	4.951.000	3.289.000
Inedible	1.128.000	1.766.000	1.812.000
Margarine[15]	[16]83.514.000	N.A.	25.853.000
Oleo oil and stearine, animal, edible	6.009.000	1.461.000	2.038.000
Shortening	144.623.000	N.A.	146.485.000
Stearine, animal, inedible[12]	2.176.000	N.A.	1.282.000
Stearine, vegetable, winter	13.339.000	10.535.000	14.424.000
Tall oil, crude	52.619.000	41.216.000	79.960.000
Refined (excluding low rosin fatty acids)	13.035.000	8.826.000	11.954.000
Winterized oil	63.373.000	35,114.000	35.771.000

Raw Materials at Mills

	Tons		
	Receipts	Crushings	Stocks Apr. 30
Castor beans	454	2.523	1,735
Copra	25.129	26.708	21,444
Corn germ	24.987	25.090	897
Cottonseed	15.363	387.296	523.106
Flaxseed	37.133	60.780	94.303
Olives	[17]	[17]	[17]
Peanut[18]	12.217	12.576	3.771
Soybeans	474.707	757.772	1,737.918
Tung nuts	[17]	[17]	[17]
Other	2.582	3,131	424

N.A.—Not Available.

[1] Included in "other vegetable oils" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

[2] Data for stocks of crude castor oil are on a commercial stock basis, excluding quantities held by Commodity Credit Corp. (4,985,000 pounds) as well as "stock piled."

[3] Data for stocks of crude palm oil, crude coconut oil, and sperm oil are on a commercial stocks basis and do not include figures for stock piles of strategic oils.

[4] Data for fish oil producers collected by Fish & Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior. Combined totals only are available for consumption and stocks of fish oil and marine mammal oil. Consumption data for cod, cod-liver, and other liver oils unavailable and stock figures for these items represent quantities held by producing firms only.

[5] Includes 6,000,000 pounds of refined cottonseed oil reported by CCC. This figure includes quantities sold for export by CCC but not "lifted" but excludes quantities sold by CCC for export and being further processed. As of April 30, CCC reported no quantities of refined cottonseed oil as being removed from inventory and put in an "in-transit position to other storage."

[6] Data on production collected by Department of Agriculture. These figures represent only rendered lard. According to this agency, refined lard production (federally inspected only) totaled 149,000,000 pounds in April.

[7] Excludes quantities used in refining.

[8] Data on production and stocks held at crude oil mill locations collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture.

[9] Average gross bale weight in pounds for April production:—Total 623.5; first cut, 606.6; second cut, 629.6; and mill run, 620.8.

[10] Included in "other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

[11] Data collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture.

[12] Data for stocks exclude quantities held by consuming factories.

[13] Winterized-deodorized oil, hydrogenated-deodorized oil, and cooking and salad oil not included.

[14] Includes data for synthetic glycerine.

[15] The total for April, 1956, was packaged as follows:—One-pound units, 77,228,000 pounds; bulk pats or chips, 1,304,000 pounds; and bulk other, 4,938,000 pounds. The sum of these items may not agree with the production total shown above because some margarine is not packaged during the same month in which it is produced.

[16] Data on peanuts collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, and include reports by peanut shellers.

[17] Included in "other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

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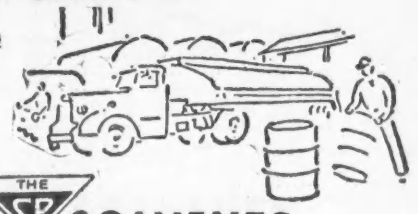

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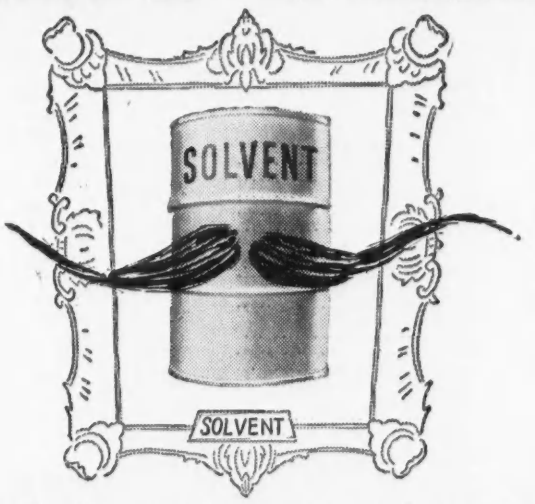

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